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CALIFORNIA COAST BOMBARDED BY INTREPID UNDERSEA CRAFT; U.S. PUBLIC TERROR-STRICKEN

Move Well-Timed With Radio Chat by President

ENEMY NAVY AT LOSS

Domei

SAIGON, February 24.—A British Broadcasting Corporation radio report, intercepted here today, announced that an enemy submarine operating off the Pacific coast of the United States has shelled the California coast at a point eight miles north of Santa Barbara.

This has been the first time an enemy war vessel has shelled the United States mainland since the outbreak of the war, the announcer said.

Attack Well-Timed

Domei

LISBON, February 24.—The attack on the coast of California by an Axis submarine has struck the American public with terror. It was the first attack on the mainland of the United States.

It was at 10:18 p.m. Eastern time (11:18 a.m. February 24, Tokyo Time), or just a few minutes after President Franklin D. Roosevelt said that the United States was now facing the same crisis as at the time of the War of Independence in his fireside chat, that the firing by the submarine was commenced. Shot after shot was fired against the Californian coast, just off the great naval base at San Diego. In all, 25 shots were fired, according to the police report. Furthermore, after firing those shots the submarine leisurely submerged and disappeared. The consternated authorities ordered light control along the coast, many hours after the firing. The naval authorities said that they could not tell what measures would be taken.

A workman who witnessed the firing on the spot described it in the following words:

"Indeed I was surprised. The submarine came up to the surface, and fired from a distance of about one mile. Probably they shot 20 times. Then even after the firing ended, it did not immediately submerge, but kept afloat on the surface. Then darkness came and I could not see it any more."

This incident proved the imperfect facilities for guarding the coast. Furthermore as it was instantly reported to the entire country by radio, it was a serious blow to the President. It seems that the submarine had just timed the firing to take place when President Roosevelt was speaking to the American public. The coolness and courage of the submarine was even reported to London. It has advertised the activity of enemy submarines all around the United States.

President Roosevelt heard the report of the firing when he finished his 26-minute broadcast. How did he look when he heard the news?

Halifax at White House

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 24.—Local journals surmised today, that conversations between Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, yesterday were related to problems of the French fleet and the strategical value of certain French possessions, particularly of Madagascar, in western Indian Ocean.

These journals have forecast drastic moves by the United States to solve both problems in a maner favorable to the United States, irrespective of French opposition.

Meanwhile, the Daily Mail reported here from Washington today, that the United States Government is demanding a written guarantee that Vichy will resist all Axis aggression on Madagascar.

Expert Changes Opinion

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, retired, the United Press' naval expert, writing for the news agency today stated: "We can no longer afford to underestimate the enormous striking power of the Japanese," according to a Washington report received here today.

It is recalled that the former Rear-Admiral was one of the foremost members of a faction which declared prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, that the Japanese Navy could easily be defeated.

In a complete reversal of attitude, however, he warned: "We must always bear in mind their extreme daring and determination to maintain the offensive, and their willingness to attempt any risk."

Will Return Plants

Domei

PEKING, February 24.—Forty Chinese industrial installations in North China, including 10 electric power plants, 14 cotton-mills, 15 flour-mills and one cement factory, which are now under management of the Japanese military authorities will be returned to their original owners on March 31, it was officially announced today.

ROOSEVELT ORDERS ALIENS TO GET OUT

10,000 to Lose Homes on West Coast of U.S. by President's Decree

SHOCK CHRISTIANS HERE

Denounce Move as Unprecedented and Ignoring Constitutional Rights

President Roosevelt's high-handed action ordering 10,000 aliens residing chiefly in the West Coast of the United States to abandon their homes has deeply shocked Christian circles in Japan, it was learned here today by Domei.

"This is one of the cruelest acts ever inflicted upon a helpless minority and it is one of the most dastardly acts ever carried out by a so-called Christian nation," these quarters said.

Pointing out that President Roosevelt's action has brought a vehement protest from his own people, with the American Civil Liberties Union protesting against the executive order as "unprecedented and founded on no specific evidence of need," these quarters maintain that this is definite proof President Roosevelt has at last seen fit to disregard all canons of decent humanitarian behavior and has decided to ignore the people's guaranteed constitutional rights and ruthlessly carry out his policies regardless of protests.

Christian quarters here, moreover, pointed out that many of those aliens who were ordered to move, will lose all means on earning a livelihood while many will lose the fruits of years of honest hard work.

4,500 Said Arrested

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—The United States Federal Bureau of Investigation has arrested to date a total of 4,500 Axis nationals residing in the United States, including 200 persons from the Los Angeles area alone, according to a Reuters report received here today.

Arrests of persons suspected of anti-American activities are still continuing the report stated.

Move Is Protested

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 24.—Refuting President Roosevelt's claim that there is need of establishing the military areas in the United States, from which aliens are forced to move out, the American Civil Liberties Union today protested the President's executive order as "unprecedented and founded on no specific evidence or need," according to reports received here.

United States press reports have alleged that the recent raids conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation have revealed the possession by aliens of enemy countries of firearms of all kinds, explosives, American naval signal flags, military uniforms, radio transmitters and other items of less suspicious nature. The reports also have claimed that some aliens are using the citizenship of their American-born children to acquire poor land surrounding aircraft plants which they purportedly had been farming.

The protest to the President, however, said that while the protection of the West coast areas constituted the first and most necessary consideration, it was believed a means could be found to achieve the desired end without "injustice and abrogation of civil rights of American citizens."

Meanwhile, Attorney-General Francis Biddle explained the executive order as principally aimed at the evacuation "mainly of the Japanese on the West coast."

Reports received today said that thus far, 10,000 enemy aliens have been ordered to move from the prohibited areas by midnight tonight. The roundup and internment of aliens violating the order has been delegated to military authorities after the deadline, the reports disclosed.

RAIL TARIFF CHANGED

New Revisions Will Affect All Classes in Trains From April 1

For the purpose of absorbing surplus purchasing power as well as controlling the congestion of traffic, the Railways Ministry has decided on raising the railway tariff. The new system is due to be put in force on April 1.

According to the new system, the railway tariff is to be raised by 30 per cent for the first and second class, and 28 per cent for the third class. The tariff for season tickets will also be raised by about 5 per cent. The tariff for the Government electric line is to have its minimum raised to 10 sen.

Free luggage for one person is due to be limited to one within 30 kilograms. Excess luggage will be charged 50 sen for 200 kilograms.

AMERICANS, ALLIES SEEN DISAPPOINTED IN ROOSEVELT CHAT

Whole Speech Couched in Generalities, Is Opinion of Local Observers

DEFEAT SAID ADMITTED

Chastened Spirit Noted by Berlin—Brazen Outbursts Conspicuously Absent

Observers here, likening President Roosevelt's speech last night to a pep-talk by an irate football coach, said the address has proved to be a "fireside disappointment," both to the American home front and America's allies abroad.

The observers pointed out that the President's speech was couched in generalities all the way through and that President Roosevelt only accompanied denunciations of the Axis with hopes for victory in the distant future. Meanwhile, even his most sympathetic friends could not ignore President Roosevelt's frank admission of the stupendous task confronting the American nation.

These acknowledgements, the observers said, significantly are closely connected with the President's warning that production in the United States must continue despite labor trouble.

Authoritative naval circles here scoffed at President Roosevelt's assertion that only three United States warships permanently were put out of commission by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. It is easy to minimize casualties, they declared.

Record of Defeats

However, the most eloquent commentary to the American President's claim is the fact that allied naval operations in the Pacific thus far has amounted to record defeats, for the allied forces to date have not managed to win a single outstanding victory and also have utterly failed to send re-enforcements to the Philippines or the Netherlands East Indies.

Other quarters added that the President's speech was particularly significant because while President Roosevelt said that the majority of Americans were in agreement with the necessity of continuing aid to the allies and of carrying the war to the enemy in distant lands, he failed to explain how that would be done.

The President could not have done otherwise, these quarters said, because Japan's fighting forces are already completely in command of the southwestern Pacific area, having occupied key bases such as Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Palembang and Timor.

Observers described President Roosevelt's assertion that "this war is entirely a new type of warfare, never experienced in past history of the world," as an attempt to defend the setbacks of the allied forces, particularly that of the United States navy, at the hands of the Japanese.

The observers interpreted President Roosevelt's admission of the impossibility of the United States hoping to gain victory in the near future and his assertion that the war will be one of attrition for which reason the allies must fight a war of delayed action as the President's effort to appease the American public, which has been increasingly critical of the U.S. Administration's war effort.

Seen Chastened

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 24.—Commenting on Roosevelt's broadcast the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse pointed out that this speech appeared to him like the stuttering of a pupil who from the last time he was boxed on the ears has learned a lesson and like a modest boy is now saying his apologies. He pointed out that Roosevelt asked his listeners to spread a map before them in order to follow his speech and to see where the war is actually being waged at the present. He emphasized that the President this time did not speak of a frontier on the Rhine nor did he speak of a front at the Urals or at any other place in Europe but was minutely explaining where he intended to beat the enemy.

Break With Italy

Domei

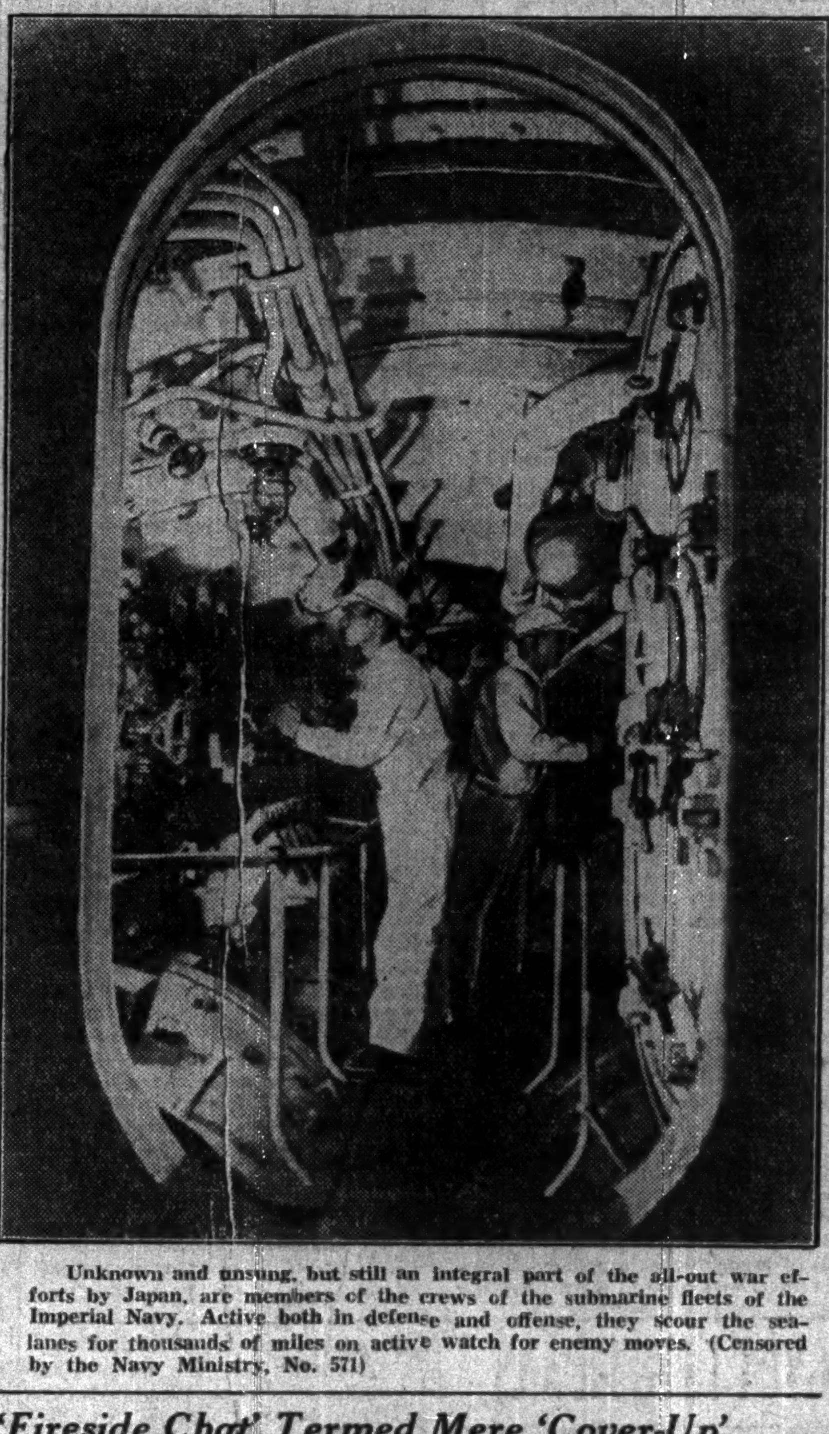
VATICAN CITY, February 24.—Eight diplomatic representatives of South American Republics in Italy have broken off diplomatic relations with Italy and will take up their residences in Vatican City, it was reliably learned here today. The representatives who have taken these measures include, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay and Venezuela, it was said.

Yamashita Congratulated

Domei

SHONAN CITY, February 24.—Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Malaya, today received a telegram of congratulations on the capture of Singapore from Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

For Sub-Sea Defense



Unknown and unsung, but still an integral part of the all-out war efforts by Japan, are members of the crews of the submarine fleets of the Imperial Navy. Active both in defense and offense, they scour the sea-lanes for thousands of miles on active watch for enemy moves. (Censored by the Navy Ministry, No. 571)

'Fireside Chat' Termed Mere 'Cover-Up' Of U.S. War Losses, by Spokesman Hori

Commenting on the speech made by President Roosevelt, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, indicated that it was nothing but an attempt to cover up the extent of the American losses in the war.

"There is nothing new in the speech of President Roosevelt" said Mr. Hori at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Tokyo, Wednesday. "He merely repeated his former words concerning the great danger facing the Americans and the Allied Powers."

The Spokesman further pointed out that the Allies must have been very much disappointed at finding no encouraging words throughout all of his speech.

"It is very interesting for us to find," remarked the Spokesman, "that he devoted most of his speech to the prevention of the so-called groundless rumors, and tried his best to conceal the illustrous failure of the American war operations. According to the President, only three U.S. vessels were sunk at Pearl Harbor, and the other damages were slight."

Mr. Hori dryly suggested that if the defeats at Pearl Harbor had been so insignificant as President Roosevelt would have it, the American Pacific fleet would have been able to make more offensive operations during the past two months.

Concerning Soviet aid to Chungking, the Spokesman pointed out that the war supplies from the Soviet to China had been practically nil from last year.

"Can you comment on the reported leasing of the Soviet ports by the Soviet Government?" asked a foreign correspondent.

"I don't believe in the report," said Mr. Hori. Although the U.S. had promised to send supplies to the Soviet, she has been unable to keep her promise for the past three months."

"There are also rumors," added Mr. Hori, "that the U.S. is trying to gain military bases on the Siberian coast, rumors which I cannot confirm nor deny."

He added that the Soviet Government would not let the Americans do anything of the sort, since the Soviet Government "were wise people."

Turning to China, the Spokesman informed the correspondents that Chungking was advertising a new route from India to China. "The route looks all right on paper," said Mr. Hori, "but geographically I should say it is impossible. The route is supposed to pass through Sikang and the eastern part of Nepal in the north of India."

SEBASTOPOL IS HIT BY GERMAN PLANES

Furious Attack Made on Crimea Fortress—Soviet Troops Repulsed in East

Domei

BERLIN, February 24.—Sebastopol, Soviet fortress in Crimea, was bombed last night by strong formations of German warplanes and many fires were seen to break out within the fortress following the raid, the High Command announced today.

Along the Eastern Front, fighting was confined chiefly to repulsing enemy attacks at several points along the front.

In North Africa, the Luftwaffe yesterday attacked enemy armored scout cars, mechanized columns and rear communication lines, the communique stated.

Active in Africa

Domei

ROME, February 24.—Despite unfavorable weather conditions, formations of Italian warplanes yesterday carried out effective raids against enemy supply lines and motorcar concentrations, causing considerable damage, the High Command announced today.

Port facilities and airdromes on the much-bombed island of Malta, British stronghold in the Mediterranean just south of Italy, again was bombed by Axis aircraft yesterday, the communique stated.

Four enemy planes were said to have been shot down by German fighter ma-

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GRIGGS FOR WAR JOB SURPRISE TO BRITISH

Newly-Chosen Aircraft Chief Better Fitted for Post—More Changes Seen

Domei

BERNE, February 24.—Commenting on the recent reorganization of the British Cabinet, the London daily News Chronicle declared today that the appointment of Sir James Griggs as the new Secretary of State for War is most sensational, according to a London report received here today.

The paper believed that Colonel J. J. Llewellyn newly appointed Minister of Aircraft Production, considering his experience and energetic qualities, is more qualified for the post of Secretary of State for War than is Sir James.

It is, therefore, difficult to imagine this Cabinet reorganization to be a conclusive one, the News Chronicle asserted.

The dismissal of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Moore-Brabazan, former Minister of Aircraft Production, comes as no surprise, the journal pointed out, as he had been severely criticized, especially by labor organizations throughout the whole country.

Likewise, it is but natural that Captain H. D. R. Margesson, formerly Secretary of State for War, should be relieved of his post, it was said.

Regrets Resignation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 24.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill said, he has

(Continued on Page 2)

CHUNGKING WANTS GOODS, NOT CREDITS, AMERICA IS ADVISED

Mission in Washington Tells Plain Facts to Acting Secretary Welles

U.S. FACING DIFFICULTIES

Factions in Chiang Capital Split Over Next Move With Burma Route Cut

Domei

SHANGHAI February 24.—The United States attempted to keep Chungking appeased by offering the regime $500,000,000 credits about a month ago, but the Chiang Kai-shek mission to Washington has now informed Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, that Chungking needs material help, not dollars, according to a Washington report received here today.

Despite United States' offers to assist Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the nation has found it impossible to send materials due to the fact that successive Japanese victories in East Asia have completely cut off routes to Chungking, observers declared.

Divided Over Strategy

Domei

NANKING, February 24.—Reliable but unconfirmed reports from Chungking received here today revealed that in the face of virtual blockade of the Burma route, key officials of the Chungking regime are divided over immediate problems of strategy governing war against Japan.

It is said that three distinct factions are stubbornly holding fast to their viewpoints.

The anti-Japanese faction is reported to have been insisting that air bases and arsenals should be transferred to northwest China from Szechuan, Kweichow and Yunnan provinces, which they previously considered strategically important regions.

It is further said that their change of policy was effected in view of the fact that Japanese Forces are now directly menacing those provinces.

On the other hand, the so-called pro-Anglo-American faction insist that Chungking troops should operate against Japanese Forces with Szechuan, Kansu, Shensi, Ningsha, Tsinghai, Silkang and Sinkiang as their bases, contending the India route linking Sikang and Tibet, should replace the Burma road for transportation supplies from outside.

Meantime, another group headed by General Feng Tu-hsiang, member of the National military council, Sun Fo, chairman of the Legislative Yuan, and Chou En-lai, representative of the Communist party, insist that the capital should be moved from Chungking to Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, on the ground that Kansu and Shansi provinces are the best regions for defense.

Soviet Aid Sought

With the unfavorable turn of events in the War of Greater East Asia for the Allied forces, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is said to be appealing desperately for Soviet aid, according to a special dispatch to the Asahi from Shanghai, which hints a possibility of a military agreement between the Chungking Administration and the Soviet Union.

The Chungking regime, which had hitherto been centering its dependency upon the United States, called the conference of the Supreme Defense Committee time and again since the early part of this year to deliberate its future foreign policy.

Now that the war situation has become extremely unfavorable to the Anglo-American camp, it is reportedly stated that a conclusion has been reached recently to extricate its dependence on America and to seek material aid from the Soviet Union.

An information reaching a reliable source in Chungking, the dispatch continues, discloses that General Chiang, ever since the latter part of January, is said to have conferred several times with the Soviet Ambassador to Chungking, A. S. Panilishikin, discussing mainly a subject relative to a military agreement with the Red Army.

It is allegedly reported that the negotiations in this connection have reached a concrete stage and a representative of the Russian Army is said to have returned to Kuibishev with a number of articles in connection with the reported agreement.

On the other hand, Feng Yu-hsiang, the Chinese Christian general, interviewed the Soviet Ambassador on February 7 in place of General Chiang and reportedly discussed the following four items:

1. Draft plan for military establishment in northwestern China.
2. Establishment of a traffic link in Sinkiang for transportation of materials between Chungking and the Soviet Union.
3. Lease or the use of Soviet ports for transportation of materials to the Chungking Administration from America.
4. Adjustment of relations between Chungking and the Soviet Union.

It is further alleged that Feng Yu-hsiang has informed the Soviet Am-

(Continued on Page 2)

600 BRITISHERS ON TEKON ISLE SEIZED IN CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN; JAPANESE TAKE TIMOR AIR BASE

Remnants at Tengerang Completely Wiped Out in Drive

BURMA DRIVE PUSHED

Domei

SHONAN CITY, February 24.—Japanese Forces mopping up enemy remnants in the Shonan Island region this morning captured 600 British troops on Tekon Island, northeast of Changi, it was reported here.

The report added that enemy remnants at Tengerang, southeastern Johore State, have been completely mopped up.

Timor Airfield Taken

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 24.—Japanese Forces which effected a landing in the region of Koepang, on Dutch Timor, captured on February 21 the Paeton airdrome, 15 kilometers southeast of Keopang.

Burma Drive Continuing

Domei

ON THE BURMA FRONT, February 24.—It is summer in Burma. Japanese Forces, drenched with sweat, drive relentlessly under the torrid Burmese sun toward Rangoon.

Here summer begins in March. At the time of the fall of Moulmein on January 31, we could still feel the chill of wintry Burma, but with the passing of each day it has grown steadily warmer.

Before the capture of Moulmein we used to see only bare rubber trees and used to experience cloudy skies and typical tropical squalls, but now we enjoy wonderful weather and see rubber trees which have begun to show green leaves again.

The greatest suffering experienced by Japanese soldiers is the lack of ample water. Although numerous wells have been found in villages, they were contaminated and unfit for drinking purposes. Most of the soldiers have discarded their canteens, replacing them with the huge water bags given up by fleeing Indian troops.

The Burmese welcome the Japanese Forces, serving them with fruits and coffee, and express their gratitude for the driving out of British domination.

Many volunteers carry water bags, rifles and other equipment for the Japanese troops, while affable youngsters follow on the heels of their favorite Japanese soldier like faithful mascots.

Experiences Described

The advance of the Japanese Army into the Salween Valley during the Burmese campaign, after overcoming the reputedly uncrossable Shan Ranges, and the successful crossing of the Salween River were made possible by the cooperation of the Burmese inhabitants, reports an Asahi correspondent from an unknown base on the Burmese front on February 23.

The report, moreover, gives an interesting account of the experiences of the tank corps, which formed the vanguard of the advancing Japanese Army in its advance into the Salween Valley, in which the correspondent participated. The report follows:

"The vanguard of the advancing Japanese troops rushed into the Salween Valley. In the very front of this spearhead of the Japanese Army thundered a tank corps. From the peephole of one of the tanks, I had a first-hand view of the Burmese countryside.

"When the tank corps entered the first town in the Salween Valley, the uproar was terrible. The open-air shops in the streets were upset; bullocks, hitherto peacefully pulling their carts, stampeded in panic; and the townsmen, consisting of Burmese and Indians, rushed out of their houses into the streets, accompanied by old men, women and children, to gaze in stupefied wonder at the strange, roaring iron monsters that had invaded the humdrum routine of their daily life.

"Their astonishment was not without justification, for the Japanese troops had suddenly swept into the Salween Valley from the Shan Ranges.

Great Feat

"The world never expected the Japanese troops to be able to cross the Shan Ranges, which tower for 3,000 to 5,000 meters above the surrounding forest country. Even if the infantry managed to cross the mountains, it was considered impossible for the artillery corps and the tank corps to follow the infantry.

"For two months, however, the engineering corps of the Japanese Army had been secretly constructing a road over the mountains. The work was

CO-OP ORGAN BEGINS ELECTORAL STUDIES

500 Representatives Present At Two-Day Session Started This Morning

PREMIER IN BRIEF TALK

Intensive Work Launched Immediately After Opening Ceremonies

An extraordinary session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, was called for a two days session at 9 a.m. today at the former Tokyo Kaikan, Marunouchi, for the express purpose of confering on the coming general election.

There were present not only 212 members of the Council, but also 30 representatives of the Government including Premier General Hideki Tojo and other State Ministers, 50 representatives of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, 100 representing local branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and others, making a total of some 500.

The session was opened with the worship of the Imperial Palace, singing of the Kimigayo, reading of the Imperial Rescript, praying for the repose of the war-dead, and thanking the Army and Navy men for their efforts and sacrifices.

Takashiro Arai, 77 years old, from Gumma Prefecture, read the pledge of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Subsequently Premier Tojo made a short address.

With the conclusion of the opening ceremony, the session entered into business. First, the reports on the war development were given by Colonel Hideo Ohira, chief of the Army Information Section, and Captain Hideo Hiraide, spokesman of the Navy Information Section. Then a resolution for expressing thanks to the Imperial fighting service was proposed and unanimously approved.

Home Minister, Michio Yuzawa, explained the fundamental principle regarding the general election, as decided by the Cabinet. Sukenari Yokoyama, secretary-general of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association enlightened the members of the Council on the attitude of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Adults' Corps to the coming general election. Questions and discussions followed after the addresses delivered by the Home Minister and the secretary-general of the Association.

In the afternoon, the Council will be divided into six groups which will hold respective sessions concerning the recommendation of candidates, election campaign methods and other matters.

The session will be completed on Thursday. At 6 p.m., chairman Fumio Goto of the session will invite the members to dinner at the Imperial Hotel.

Rule Aiders Meet

The first meeting of the special committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council was held at the Kazan Kaikan, Toranomon, at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, with General Nobuyuki Abe, ex-Premier, as chairman.

Ryutaro Nagai and 13 other members of the special committee thoroughly discussed the question of recommending proper candidates for the election and it was agreed that new persons fully qualified for the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance political structure must be selected.

Among question discussed at the meeting were the method of recommendation, standard for recommendation, number of persons to be recommended, ratio between the present members of the House of Representatives and new men to be recommended. However, no decision was reached on the question of how many persons are to be recommended by the

(Continued on Page 2)

HAITI REGISTERING MALES

All Those Between 18, and 40 Are Affected

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 24.—The Government of Haiti has ordered registration of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 40 years of age, according to a Port au Prince report received here today.

The Government, simultaneously, ordered freezing of all assets belonging to Axis Powers in Haiti as well as closing Haiti branches of Axis business interests in the country, the report stated.

kept so secret that nobody in Japan knew about it. The sappers overcame immense difficulties, and have at last completed the road.

"I shall never forget the moment when our tank corps crossed the ranges, giving me my first glimpse of the Salween River country spread out far below me. The country had entered into its dry season, and all the rivers and paddy-fields had dried up. Under the fierce heat of the sun, all the lands lying fallow had become like burnt brick.

"The roads were covered with fine white dust about a foot thick, and when the first tank roared into the valley, it sent up such a cloud of thick dust that the following tanks could not see where they were going. The dust whirled in through the peep-holes and covered us with a film of white. We looked as though we had been white-washed.

"The roads were in a terrible condition. Tree-stumps jutted out from their surface, and our tanks began to imitate the motions of a bucking broncho. I felt as though my spine would stick out from my mouth.

"The heat inside the tank was terrific. The temperature must have been at least 40 degrees centigrade. During maneuvers, none of us could have kept up the pace for more than two hours, but we were not maneuvering, we were engaged in war.

"The soldiers had a brief interval during noon-time for their frugal lunch, but that was all. Most of them looked ill for the air inside was poisonous. Their eyes were blood-shot and red-rimmed, and their complexions had assumed a grey, earthen color.

"Their only consolation was the beautiful crimson flowers of the pan tree. Through the peep-holes of the tanks, they could see the gorgeous red of these sweet-smelling flowers stretching for miles and miles under the deep blue of the tropic sky. Sometimes, they managed to catch glimpses of strange birds of gay plumage flitting through the trees, and strove to hear their musical cries above the clamor of the tanks.

Encountered Buffalos

"An interesting diversion was caused by an encounter with a vast herd of buffalos. There are numerous buffalos in Burma. Most of them have been domesticated, but there are still many wild buffalos. When the tanks approached them these buffalos did not take fright. They gazed at the tanks with insolent calmness. They bunched together and approached closer to examine these queer iron monsters.

"Some of them lowered their heads, and pointing their huge horns at the tanks, they charged. At the last moment, however, some instinct must have warned them that discretion was the better part of valor, for they stopped short, and, stepping aside, they allowed the tanks to pass without further trouble.

"The crossing of the Salween River was a superb piece of strategy. Four detachments veered round to the rear flank of the enemy, and managed to cross the river at its mouth under heavy enemy fire. Meanwhile, while the main body of the enemy was occupied in this sector, the rest of the Japanese Troops made a successful landing at Martaban.

"For days, the detachments abovementioned had been making preparations for crossing the river. The enemy kept on firing at them, but the Japanese Troops did not fire a single shot, and speedily completed their preparations in silence. They did not want to reveal their actual strength by returning the fire of the enemy.

Burmese Rendered Help

"The Burmese inhabitants were moved by the fortitude of the Japanese, and secretly collected 40 boats from the surrounding villages and presented them to the Japanese Troops. At 11 p.m. on February 10, the first landing party pushed into the water.

"As the landing party pushed off from the shore, the sound of a huge gong reverberated through the stillness of the night, and all the lights in all the villages went out as if by a preconcerted signal. The soldiers felt a chill run up their spines. 'The enemy has discovered us:' they thought. But not a single shot broke the silence.

"The troops waiting on the nearer shore stared into the gloom with palpitating hearts. Presently a signal flashed out from the further shore. It meant 'Successful Landing.'

"Meanwhile, the troops that had landed on the further shore were surprised to find a vast crowd of natives waiting for them.

"The gong which had so alarmed the Japanese landing party had been the signal which assembled all the villagers to welcome the Japanese landing party."

Sebastopol Is Hit By German Planes

(Continued From Page 1)

chines during the raid.

Eight Vessels Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, February 24.—In a special war communique, the German High Command announced today that German U-boats operating off the Atlantic coast of the United States today sank a total of eight enemy vessels, including five tankers, sailing in convoys.

Losses to the enemy from these sinkings amount to 63,000 tons, the announcement said.

Sinkings Announced

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 24.—A special bulletin of the German High Command announced that German submarines sank from out of convoys in the Atlantic and off the American coast an additional eight ships with a total tonnage of 63,000 gross register tons including five tankers.

A German fighting group on the Eastern front inflicted additional heavy losses on the enemy in the Northern sector of the Eastern front. After a temporary lull in the fighting in the early evening hours a total of 1,500 dead were found on the battlefield while a considerable number of dead are still in the woods in front of the German lines. The booty, captured thus far, includes a large number of grenade throwers, machine-guns, anti-tank guns and armor-piercing rifles.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, February 25

ASAHI—Roosevelt's Fireside Chat
YOMIURI—Extraordinary Meeting of General Co-op Council
HOCHI—India and Chiang Kai-shek Maneuvers
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Raising of Savings Goal

Roosevelt's Fireside Chat

ASAHI

In his radio speech on February 23, President Roosevelt explained the world situation following the opening of the War of Greater East Asia and expressed his views concerning future prospects. The President also gave to the American people words of soothing and warning in the speech. Asserting that the defeats suffered by the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific will never hinder their final victory, he urged the American people to be determined and prepared for a protracted war. For the perfection of a long-term war structure, the U.S. President asked the people to observe three principles.

The three principles advocated by the President are the lowering of standard of living as well as the modification of capitalism and individualism. Since the epicurian attitude forms the fundamental of American living, it would be quite difficult to effect a general lowering. Circumstances which forced Mrs. Roosevelt to resign from the Office of Civil Defense because of severe public criticism in making a defense organ into a society organ is a good example of the attitude of the American people toward life. To bring the capitalistic national structure under strict State control will also have multiple difficulties. It may be easy to make various labor organizations change their attitudes toward this direction, but it would be almost next to impossible to bring under State control the capitalists who exercise grave political influences on the American Government. At least it will take some more time and even must overcome extreme difficulties and opposition before its realization.

All in all, President Roosevelt's plan for victory made public in his fireside chat is something like going to a tree for fish. If President Roosevelt really wishes for the peace of the world and the welfare of mankind, instead of advocating the three principles for the carrying out of a long-term war, he must try to find some way for the breaking up of the prevailing situation, by reflecting seriously on himself.

Extraordinary Meeting of General Co-op Council

YOMIURI

The extraordinary session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to be held today will discuss measures in connection with the forthcoming general election of the Lower House members and perfection of domestic structure necessary for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia. These were submitted by the headquarters as the agenda of the meeting and no other items will be taken up this time.

Of the aforementioned two questions, the headquarters apparently seem to have laid more emphasis on the question of the general election as an urgent question confronting the nation and more time is to be devoted for its discussion, we understand. The Government has already decided on the principle points of its policy toward the forthcoming general election and the first meeting of the special committee appointed by the Government for the selection and recommendation of candidates was held last Monday. Moreover, at the meeting of directors of general affairs departments of the prefectural governments held here on the same day, the Home Office authorities gave instructions for the execution of the election. In view of the above facts, we believe it is hardly necessary to over-emphasize that question, though it is quite appropriate to ask the members of the Central Cooperative Council for their cooperation for the successful execution of the election in the wartime.

On the contrary, though it is by no means as urgent as the question of the general election, more stress should be laid on the question for the perfection of various domestic structures for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

We believe both the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association are fully aware of the seriousness of the above question. It is earnestly hoped that the members of the Central Cooperative Council, too, will grasp the true significance of the prevailing situation.

India and Chiang Kai-shek Maneuvers

HOCHI

There is no question about the recent meeting held in New Delhi among Chiang Kai-shek, Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, and General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in East Asia, touching on the question of how to appease the independence movement in India. The fact that Generalissimo Chiang met Pandit Jawaharial Nehru, leader of the National Congress Party, and Mahatma Gandhi, world known leader of the Indian independence movement, immediately after the New Delhi conference clearly indicates the nature of discussions held among the Chinese dictator and Lord Linlithgow and General Wavell.

In short, the purpose of Generalissimo Chiang's visit was to reconcile amicably the opposition existing between the Indian people and Britain as well as to strengthen India's fighting power in the war against the Axis nations. Although we need not pay any heed to the mediation of Generalissimo Chiang, the leader of the defeated regime, we must at least watch developments as they have some connection with the resisting strength of Britain and the independence of India.

Judging from an intimation of Mahatma Gandhi after his meeting with Chungking's leader we can see that the result of their meeting was by no means up to the expectations of Generalissimo Chiang. A condition promised by Britain for India's collaboration with Britain through Chiang Kai-shek was apparently quite different from what has been long sought by the National Congress Party of India.

Without Premier Winston Churchill's statement, India's position in the British Empire is something like the diamond in the crown. Moreover, after the expulsion of British influence from China and Southwestern Asia by Japan, India forms the heart of the British Empire. Britain, needless to say, is not willing to give even extensive autonomous right to India, but in order to avert the present crisis, it is trying to persuade India with every possible cajolery. This lack of sincerity on the part of the British will never be able to move India and it is only natural that Chiang Kai-shek's visit is proving unsuccessful.

At this moment, leaders of the National Congress Party now in Europe are losing no time in lighting a signal fire for the intensification of the independence movement, utilizing the fall of Singapore as a golden chance. An important statement in this connection was made public on February 22 by Chandra Bose, in which he declared he and his colleagues would forge ahead for the independence of their country in full appreciation of the promise given by Premier General Hideki Tojo in his recent declaration. Already Indian leaders residing in Japan and the Greater East Asia Sphere have risen in an anti-British movement for the acquisition of independence. We firmly believe leaders of the National Congress Party in India, too, will rise soon for the liberation of India by rejecting maneuverings of Britain and Chungking.

Raising of Savings Goal

CHUGAI SHOGYO

As has been expected, the Government on Tuesday decided to set the goal of national savings for the 1942 fiscal year at ¥23,000,000,000, which is an increase of over ¥6,000,000,000 in comparison with that of the current year. The goal was set with the purpose of meeting a total of ¥23,000,000,000 necessary for the digestion of national bonds and expansion of productive power, respectively ¥17,000,000,000 and ¥6,000,000,000, out of the national savings. For the expansion of our productive power, we must exert ourselves to the utmost for the attainment of the new savings goal decided on by the Government.

Although the savings goal for the current fiscal year was at first set at ¥13,500,000,000, due to the increased tension of the international situation, the Government raised it by ¥3,500,000,000, making the total ¥17,000,000,000. Since the total amount of savings reached the mark of ¥12,000,000,000 at the end of December, the remaining ¥5,000,000,000 is to be raised by the end of the fiscal year in March.

The realization of the savings goal of ¥23,000,000,000 is by no means an easy task and every possible means must be mobilized for the encouragement of more savings. The increase of savings aims at preventing vicious economic inflation by absorbing floating purchasing power of the people. Since there are hardly enough commodities which will fully satisfy the people's purchasing power in the country at present, we believe there is possibility of increasing the national savings. In wartime, the production of ordinary commodities must be restricted in order to expand the production of munitions. Since this is only possible by the increased savings of the people, they must willingly endure a minimum standard of living. The Government, too, must take all necessary steps for guaranteeing the minimum living of the people.

ROOSEVELT'S WIFE SNUBBED BY PRESS

Tries to Be Too Ritzy in Making Defense Organization as Private Playground

D.N.B.

LISBON, February 22.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's mixing in politics and administration organizations was criticized with surprising frankness in the latest issue of the magazine, Time. The article in question charges the President's wife with making the civilian air raid defense of the United States her "private playground."

In condemning her, the magazine said. "This became evident to everyone when Mrs. Roosevelt tried to get for her politically ambitious Hollywood actor-friend Melvyn Douglas, whose real name is Melfyn Hesserberg, a well-paid position within this organization.

"Actor Douglas was to receive $8,000 annually whereby it remained doubtful whether he ought to take over the organization's information department or supervise its art department.

"His appointment roused a storm of indignation in Congress which, however, did not prevent Mrs. Roosevelt from presenting her dancer friend, Mayris Chaney, as supervisor of the organization's children and physical culture section at a salary of $4,600 annually.

"If Douglas' choice had aroused a storm that of Miss Chaney aroused a tempest of indignation in Congress and one after another, the congressmen sarcastically criticized the queer relations between Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Chaney.

"Congressman Philipp Bennet of Missouri declared that if Miss Chaney was worth $4,600 annually, then Sally Rand, the famous American fan dancer from Missouri, was worth at least $25,000 annually to the civilian air raid defense.

"Finally Congress voted against the appropriation of the organization's funds for courses for physical culture, conducted by dancers, as well as for public entertainment.

"There arose also a storm of protests in the American press and the generally moderate Raymond Clapper declared that half of all this trouble would be eliminated if the President would take his wife out of these organizations. By now, the civilian air raid defense organization has become a public scandal."

The Time, after giving some more names of the protegees of Mrs. Roosevelt, declares, "We all pray that in the future the President's wife may find some less dangerous toy."

U.S. and Britain Agree

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 24.—An agreement has been reached between the United States and the British Governments regarding payment by the latter for goods received under the Lease-Lend program, it was learned here today from Washington. No mention was made, however, of how Britain will pay for the materials it has received from America.

Social and General

Madam Charles Arsene-Henry is leaving for a fortnight rest at Akakura. She will not be at home on Friday, February 27 or March 6, but will be back in Tokyo for Friday, March 13.

Mr. Savarla, the Consul-General for Nicaragua in Tokyo, who had been critically ill with typhoid fever at St. Luke's International Medical Center, is reported to be very much improving lately.

French Vice-Consul Pierre Venjoz, who had been temporarily acting as the French Consul in Keijo, was recently appointed formally by the French Government at Vichy, as the Acting French Consul in Keijo. As such he was granted his provisional exequatour by Foreign Minister Shigenori Tojo.

Co-op Organ Begins Electoral Studies

(Continued From Page 1)

Council.

The Council will again meet at the Kazan Kaikan at 7 p.m. on February 27 for further discussion on various problems concerning the election.

Tohokai Fixes Stand

The Tohokai held a meeting of its managing directors and decided upon its attitude vis-a-vis the coming general election. The decision announced is as follows:

1. The Tohokai will support its members, who have been trained under its traditional spirit at the coming general election, in view of the great mission of the nation in executing the Greater East Asia War, and will endeavor for the establishment of the truly national Imperial Rule Assistance political structure.

2. The Tohokai gives full support to the determination of the Tojo Cabinet for the execution of the Greater East Asia War.

3. All candidates for election to the House of Representatives will be recommended in the name of Seigo Nakano, president of the Tohokai.

Chungking Wants Goods, Not Credits, America Is Advised

(Continued From Page 1)

bassador that the Generalissimo is prepared to hold a secret conference toward the end of this month on this subject with him and also with the American Ambassador to Chungking, Clarence Edward Gauss.

Meanwhile, the dispatch states, a Havas report from Cairo reveals that both the Soviet Union and the Chungking Administration have notified the Egyptian Government of their desire to establish normal diplomatic relations with Egypt. It is anticipated that the Soviet Government will appoint a Minister shortly, while the Consulate of the Chungking regime in Cairo will be raised in status to a Legation.

EGYPT LOSS MEANS BRITISH ARTERY CUT

Cairo Wants Freedom but London Too Foxy Knowing Importance of Country

Although Egypt is practically Britain's prisoner and although she is opposed to British imperialism, the loss of Egypt would greatly impede the continuation of the British Empire in its present state owing to the fact Egypt occupies a key position in the Empire, writes the German paper Berliner Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, as translated by the Transocean news agency.

Recent Egyptian history can be viewed as a competition between the Egyptian desire for freedom and the British realization of the country's importance.

Whereas at the beginning of the present world-wide conflict the nation on the Nile led in its silent struggle with England both competitors now are struggling along with a visible advantage on the side of Britain.

This advantage continues the paper, is due to the constant pressure exerted on the country by the presence of British garrisons and military bases of all sorts, which Britain still maintains by right of the treaty concluded previously with Egypt.

This state of affairs has resulted in Egypt's ability to acquire a status of pseudo-sovereignty. At the outbreak of the war, Britain took over the task of defending the country. When Italy entered the war, however, Egypt was drawn into the sphere of military activities.

The Axis Powers were compelled to launch attacks on British bases and military establishments on Egyptian territory and thus it was unavoidable that to a certain degree Egyptian interests were made to suffer.

Evading British Desires

The Egyptian Government with remarkable consistency has been able to ward off the British desires toward an Egyptian participation in the war. It is likewise peculiarly significant that despite severing diplomatic relations with many nations, Egypt is by no means in a state of war with them.

The last nation with which Egypt has had to break off diplomatic relations is Finland, due to the state of war existing between Britain and the latter country. The treaty drawn up between Britain and Egypt in Cairo is by no means considered by Egypt to bind her to participate actively in the war.

There remains no doubt that Egypt, in face of the military occupation of the country by the British, cannot prevent the use of its territory as a base for military action against the Axis forces.

Egypt is practically Britain's prisoner. It lives on the brink of a war from which it is suffering both directly and indirectly. However, by its hesitant attitude, Egypt can show that it does not agree with the imperialistic aims of Britain in her wars.

Has Suffered Long

It should not be forgotten that Egypt has suffered long under British rule and that Egypt has often been promised control over the Suez Canal, which Britain completely monopolizes and tyranizes.

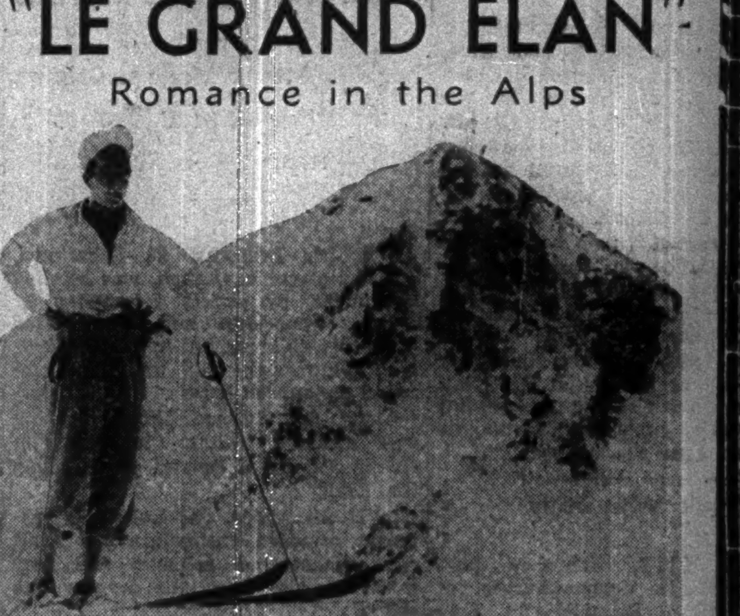
It is contrary to all international principles of cooperation for Britain to assume complete control of this passage, which is of so much importance for two worlds. Surely the time will come, the journal states, when the Suez Canal will be placed under fair international control, as an Egyptian possession.

In the meantime, Egypt can maintain a hesitant attitude by political demonstrations, and in practice display its will for sovereignty and bring forth its demands when there is a prospect for their realization, even if it should be against the wishes of the strong Anglophile circles in Egypt.

Greece Rations Tobacco

Domei

ATHENS, February 24.—The Government will introduce "smokers' cards" to men over 18 years of age, it was learned here today.



ISOLATION OF JAVA SEALS FATE OF D.E.I.

Japan by Occupying Tandjoengkarang Can Now Strike At Heart of Islands

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE ARMY BASE, February 24.—Java has been completely isolated from Sumatra by the Japanese Forces which occupied Tandjoengkarang, strategic point on the southeastern tip of Sumatra, on Februry 20.

Capture of Tandjoengkharang was effected by part of the Japanese Units which followed up the complete occupation of Palembang on February 17, by pushing southward to the eastern part of Sumatra.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Japanese Forces which landed on Banka Island, located east of Sumatra, on February 15, completed mopping-up operations on the island by February 20.

Strategy Strengthened

The complete occupation of Tandjoengkarang by Japanese Troops, which shortly followed the occupation of Palembang in Sumatra, has put the Japanese Forces in a most convenient position to carry out offensive attacks against the Dutch East Indies, and at the same time has put Japan in an extremely favorable position to obtain the natural resources of this region, according to well-informed circles here, says Domei.

The capture of this strategic town in southern Sumatra stations the Japanese Forces only 100 kilometers from the coast of Java and only 200 kilometers from the capital of the Dutch East Indies, these sources point out.

Furthermore, the holding of these two points in Sumatra by the Japanese means that the Japanese Navy has complete control of the Sunda Straits and is able freely to maneuver in the Java Sea.

This, these quarters state, means that the heart of the Dutch East Indies is open for attack, and at the same time transportation between Java and Australia as well as between Java and India is threatened.

Key to East Sumatra

"Tandjoengkarang which was occupied by the Japanese Forces February 20, is the commercial, military and traffic key point of east Sumatra," stated Michiya Sagawa, a member of the Sumatra Society, who had long been in the area, according to the Hochi. His interview follows:

"The city of Tandjoengkarang is a young yet modern city. It has a population of about 15,000. This city has developed rapidly during the last 20 years. It is the largest city in Lampung State and resembles Palembang, from which it is about eight hours' trip by train.

"The residents are of the Lampung race. They are engaged in cacao, pepper, rubber and Manila hemp production and iron ore mining. The state office of Lampung State is in Telokbetong about four kilometers from this city. But Tandjoengkarang is far more prosperous than Telokbetong and consequently the administration of the state is virtually carried out in this city.

"The Tandjoengkarang Port is the key point connecting with Batavia. Now that this economic and military center of Sumatra has been taken by the Japanese, it will turn out to be a dagger thrust at Java."

BURMA RAID BOOSTS PRICES IN CHUNGKING

Merchants Hoard Fearing Closure of Road—Costs Reach Unbelievable Heights

Transocean

MACAO, February 9.—In view of the probability of the Burma Road being closed, following the rapid Japanese advance into Burma, prices in Chungking are skyrocketing to fabulous heights, says a report received here from that city.

The exorbitantly high prices for various commodities in Chungking, resulting from difficulties in transportation, have in the past year or so been more or less proverbial. Of late, however, the situation has become far worse, with prices reaching levels only believed possible in the realm of imagination.

While laborers, artisans and shopkeepers are able to keep pace with the increase in prices to a certain extent by means of raising their own charges, employes receiving fixed salaries now find themselves in desperate straits.

The average salary of a Government official, for instance, is about Chinese $300 a month, while a pair of locally made shoes in Chungking cost Chinese $500. To make up to a certain extent, the Government as well as larger firms are granting their employes so-called rice allowances, though such allowances are by no means sufficient.

Thus, employes in Chungking, unable to make ends meet, have taken to borrowing from their more well-to-do friends, thereby falling more and more into debt.

The following indications will give an impression of the price situation in Chungking:

A package of American cigarettes cost Chinese $60, while Chinese $80 are asked for a typewriter ribbon. A fountain-pen of average quality costs approximately Chinese $900 and a portable typewriter, about Chinese $10,000. A new suit, if at all obtainable, would cost slightly more than a life's savings.

Nevertheless, experts in Chungking maintain that Chungking is plentifully stocked for the next three years, as evidenced by the many well-equipped stores in the city.

Merchants, however, continue to hoard in anticipation of a closure of the Burma Road. They generally assume a "take it or leave it" attitude, while customers pay freely fearing further increase in price.

Griggs for War Job Surprise to British

(Continued From Page 1)

learned with regret that Sir Douglas Hacking, chairman of the British Conservative Party has resigned his post, according to a London report received here today.

Ships' Lack Hits Living

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 24.—The lack of ship bottoms and the necessity of receiving large shipments of foodstuffs has caused the Manchester Guardian to warn the British public that living standards in Britain will be seriously affected during 1942, according to a London report received here today.

The journal predicted that many retailers in Britain would soon go bankrupt since they would not be able to receive any supplies to replenish their already diminished wares, the report stated.

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GOVERNMENT APPROVES HUGE MANTETSU BUDGET

Increase of ¥80,000,000 Asked by Railway for New Year

Embodying an increase of ¥80,000,000 over the previous year, the budget of the South Manchurian Railway for the 1942 fiscal year, amounting to ¥462,876,000, was approved Tuesday by the Manchurian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Government announced, according to Domei.

Operation expenses of the South Manchurian Railway amount to ¥139,264,000 while a total of ¥323,612,000 is earmarked in the budget for investments in subsidiary companies, the announcement revealed.

A Japanese Government subsidy of ¥70,000,000 and an additional ¥60,000,000 from quarters other than the Japanese Government will go to meet this huge budget while capital amounting to ¥50,000,000 will be raised by the issuing of new stocks. The balance is to be defrayed from reserve funds of the South Manchurian Railway, it was said.

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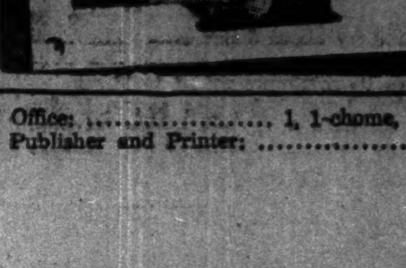
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KEY PORT IN SUMATRA FACING SUNDA TAKEN; 'CHUTISTS RAID TIMOR

Tandjoengkarang on Lampong Bay Occupied by Japanese Army Units—Navy Parachutists Drop Suddenly Near Koepang

OVER 30 FLEEING SHIPS SUNK, DAMAGED

The latest key point to fall before the might of the Imperial Army Forces is Tandjoengkarang, on Sumatra Island, the occupation of which was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 5:45 p.m. Tuesday. The communique follows:

"On the morning of February 20, Imperial Army Units occupied Tandjoengkarang, a key point at the southeastern extremity of Sumatra Island."

Tandjoengkarang is a port located at a point four kilometers from Telokbetong on Lampong Bay at the southeastern extremity of Sumatra Island. It has a population of about 2,000. A strip of water separates the point from the western tip of Java, and consequently it is closely related to Batavia and Merak in Java. It is also on the trunk line of traffic with Palembang. Commercial quarters are not very prosperous, but it has an army airfield, hospitals, many Government offices and fine residential quarters. In the suburbs of Tandjoengkarang and in the districts along the railway line leading to Palembang are European-style plantations in which are grown cocoa, rubber, coffee and other plants. Agriculture is also well-developed in the district, and Tandjoengkarang constitutes the local distributing center of rice, tea, cocoa and pepper.

NAVAL PARACHUTISTS DEFEAT TIMOR ENEMY

A parachutist corps of the Imperial Navy made a surprise descent near Koepang on Timor Island on February 20 and is now advancing, defeating the enemy in places, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters Tuesday at 4:15 p.m. The communique says:

"A parachutist corps of the Imperial Navy made a surprise descent near Koepang on Timor Island on February 20, and is now advancing, defeating the enemy in places."

Koepang is the capital of Dutch Timor and is located on Koepang Bay and faces Sumba Island in the Netherlands East Indies across the Savu Sea. It was on February 20 at dawn that Imperial Army and Navy Units, acting in close cooperation, effected the first successful landing in the neighborhood of Koepang.

30 BRITISH, DUTCH VESSELS SUNK

Domei

ON A JAPANESE WARSHIP, February 24.—Great successes were scored by a Japanese naval squadron when the naval unit either sank or heavily damaged over 30 British and Dutch vessels and captured over 500 prisoners during three days of operations up to February 17, in the Banka Straits, it was disclosed today. The enemy vessels which were sunk or damaged were en route to Java and Australia from Shonan Island (Singapore) to seek refuge there. Among the prisoners captured was the commander of the British patrol-boat squadron in Shonan Island waters.

MACARTHUR'S FORCES BOMBED SEVERELY BY ARMY

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, February 24.—Formations of Japanese bombers carried out on February 22 and 23 devastating assaults against positions held by General Douglas MacArthur's besieged United States troops concentrating their positions to the south of the Samat mountains in the Bataan Peninsula causing widespread damage. Indicating the fact that enemy defense had been greatly weakened, Japanese raiders on February 23 encountered no resistance whatsoever from ground batteries.

JAPANESE AIR PATROL DOWNS BIG CRAFT

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 24.—Spotting one enemy three-motored hydroplane off Bluff promontory of Rotti Island near Timor, on the morning of February 21, a Japanese air patrol suddenly fell upon it and summarily shot it down. This is the second time since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War that a Japanese air patrol has shot down a big three-motored enemy plane in an air duel. The fact amply proved the superiority of Japanese planes.

ARMY, NAVY RENEW PLEDGE TO WIN WAR IN VICTORY RALLY

Major Hiragushi States Japan Will Not Sheathe Sword Till Enemies Crushed

HELD IN HIBIYA HALL

Excellent Team-Work of Fighting Forces Cause of Brilliant Achievements

Japan's inflexible determination not to sheathe the sword until the United States and Great Britain lay prostrate at its feet was reaffirmed in addresses delivered by representatives of the Army and Navy to an enthusiastic audience packing to capacity the Hibiya Public Hall Tuesday afternoon.

The addresses for the most part dealt with the tremendous significance of the victories achieved by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

The principal speakers of the afternoon were Major Takashi Hiragushi, of the Army press section, and Commander Itaru Tashiro, of the Navy press section. Present as guest speaker was Finance Minister Okinori Kaya.

Speaking after Major Hiragushi and Commander Tashiro, the Finance Minister noted the wave of the wildest enthusiasm for all arms of Japan's Army and Navy which swept the nation as the surrender of Singapore, climaxing a series of Japanese successes in the first phase of the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, was announced over the air by the Imperial Headquarters.

The lecture meeting, which lasted more than two hours, was sponsored by an organization formed with the idea of initiating the people into the significance of the War of Greater East Asia and the bearing the successes of Japanese arms to date in the world's biggest war, have on the new world order project launched by Japan in pursuit of the great ideal inspiring the founding of the Empire.

Similar lecture meetings, addressed by the same speakers, will be held in Osaka and Nagoya within the month. Fukuoka, Sendai, Kanazawa, and Nagoya, among other towns of the country, will be scenes of these rallies on March 1.

Commander Tashiro began by mentioning the immensity of the results achieved by the Imperial Forces to date.

"The War of Greater East Asia" continued Commander Tashiro, "is but two and a half months old. Yet the results achieved by the Imperial Forces in this short period of fighting were so immense that they completely changed the whole aspect of the world.

"The ABCD line which had been organized by America, Britain, Chungking, and the Netherlands in an attempt to defeat Japan's policy of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere completely and definitely collapsed upon the surrender of Singapore, the last defense in East Asia of the United States and Great Britain and interests identified with these old-line countries.

"The ABCD line formed in an attempt at encirclement of Japan, all of whose outlying defenses have fallen into Japanese hands, will now be turned into a line of defenses against America, Britain, and their satellites who oppose Japan in her project to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The near future will see the realization of the greatest project conceived by men in all history.

"The foundations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere were laid by the series of most brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Forces beginning with the annihilation of the American Pacific Fleet in a most daring attack on Pearl Harbor, and ending with the capture of Singapore on February 15, with the fall of Hongkong, the occupation of Manila, and the overrunning of the Malay Peninsula in between. These foundations have since been further strengthened by the capture of strong enemy positions on Sumatra, Java, and other islands across the equator.

"It needs to be borne in mind that the successful execution of these operations on the largest scale in the annals of world wars was rendered possible in the first place by the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor and in the second by the incredibly miraculous co-ordination of the command of Japan's matchless Army and Navy.

"Commander Cunningham, the United States commander for Wake Island, captured in the attack on the island, spoke a fact when he admitted to his captors that the principal cause of the defeat of the defenders of the island was the perfect unity in the command of the attacking land and sea forces.

"Not only the Army and Navy but all groups of people in Japan are united in grim resolution to pursue to the bitter end the struggle against America and Britain.

"We have no doubt of the increasingly great humiliation felt by Britain at the defeat of its forces in East Asia as a result of which, for the first time since the United States achieved independence, British territory has been lost. The formation of

(Continued on Page 2)

Inspecting 'Gifts' for ABCD

Each of the lethal explosives of the Japanese Air Force is first carefully inspected before it is hooked on to the bomb carriage of the bombers. In the hot scorching sun somewhere in the south, these members of the ground crew, with their shirts off, are minutely examining these bombs to be sure that when they are released by the bombardier, they will blast out the remaining enemy strongholds in East Asia. (Censored by War Ministry).

U.S. PRESIDENT FAILS TO EXPLAIN DEBACLE

Roosevelt Could Give No Satisfactory Explanation of American Defeats

PUBLIC DISHEARTENED

Chief Executive's Figures of Hawaiian Battle Show Some Juggling

LISBON, February 23.—(Special)—In answer to the clamor and demand of the American people for an explanation of America's defeat at the hands of the Japanese Forces, President Franklin Roosevelt, in his third fireside chat since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, bluntly but apologetically admitted that victory for the United States in the near future was absolutely out of sight, according to information received here from New York.

The President first directed his talk to the Americans who are advocating isolation by concentrating all of America's forces in the defense of the Western Hemisphere. Pointing out the folly of such a plan, the President declared that it would bring four disastrous results which were as follows:

1. It would cut off the aid to China, and thus, frustrate the counter-offensive by the Chinese which is an important element in the ultimate victory for the Allies.
2. It would result in the loss of the entire southwestern Pacific area enabling Japan to release a large scale attack on the coastline of the Western Hemisphere, bordering the Pacific, and also join Germany through Suez.
3. It would enable the Germans to overrun Turkey, and the Middle East, as well as the western coast of Africa, enabling her to strike at South America only 1,500 miles away.
4. It would cripple the counter-offensive of the Soviets, and deprive Britain of vitally necessary supplies.

In short, President Roosevelt at-

(Continued on Page 2)

MILITARY REGIME TO CONTROL MALAYA

Will Be Under Supervision Of Lieutenant-General Yamashita

ODATE NAMED SHONAN CHIEF

Appointed Mayor to Run Special Municipal Government

The inauguration on Tuesday of a system of military administration for occupied Malaya and adjoining territories is reported by the Nichi Nichi.

The military government will be under the supervision of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in the Malay area.

In Shonan city (Singapore city) a special municipal government, headed by Shigeo Odate, former Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, has been set up.

The mayor of Shonan city will work under the direct supervision of the Commander for the Malay area.

Mr. Odate, who has a long career in the Home Office behind him, was head of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government, before he returned to the Home Ministry to assume the duties of Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in the Hayashi Cabinet.

The office of military administrator also will govern the affairs of British Borneo, Sawarak, and some other adjacent territories which have been brought under Japanese military control.

The office of military administrator which will be under the direct control of Lieutenant-General Yamashita, it was said, will conduct in a comprehensive manner the public affairs of the Malay Peninsula and adjoining territories which have been occupied by the Imperial Army.

The office of military administrator consists of four departments, General Affairs, Industry, Finance, and Communications.

The General Affairs Department is divided into seven sections, secretariate, religion, education, health supervi-

(Continued on Page 2)

Argentina Gives in to U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 23.—Argentina has granted the right of free passage to United States planes flying over Argentine territory and also has permitted the United States air force to use its newly-constructed El Palomar army airfield, in the outskirts of this city, it was learned here today.

Yoshizawa Off for Saigon

Domei

HANOI, February 24.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, left here by plane at 8 a.m. today for Saigon, en route to Japan.

JAVA NOW ISOLATED WITH BALI LANDING

Supply Routes Lost as Japanese Advance, Says Correspondent Knickerbocker

BRITISHERS CRITICIZED

Reporter Points Out Japan Has Air, Sea Mastery Between Australia, N.E.I.

LISBON, February 24. (Special)—The Japanese landing on Bali Island and the occupation of Palembang have now cut Australia's western and eastern supply routes, according to correspondent Knickerbocker of the Chicago Sun.

He comments that with Japan now in complete control of the sea and air routes between Australia and Java, all reinforcements and supplies to the Dutch Indies will be intercepted. The northern coast of Java is now useless, he says.

Bitterly criticizing the inefficiency of the British authorities at Singapore he pointed out that they were without adequate war materials, especially aircraft.

Allied Comments Gloomy

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—Inflated allied claims regarding the sea battle off Bali have failed to lift the heavy gloom pervading allied reports from various fronts in the Pacific area, according to various reports received here today.

American correspondents in Java have emphasized that Java could not hold out against Japanese Forces unless immediate large-scale aid, especially in aviation, was received.

However, observers have admitted such reinforcements would be extremely difficult to send in view of rapid progress of Japanese operations and tremendous strategic advantages gained in taking Shonan Island (former Singapore Island)

Neutral observers were puzzled over the continuous success of Japanese landings in the Netherlands East Indies despite allied claims of naval superiority in those waters.

These circles also have confessed that they were confused by allied claims of air superiority over Java when, at the same time, the allies admitted Japanese aircraft were carrying out devastating raids on important strategic points day after day.

Reports that Australian troops may be sent to Java to aid in defense there were discounted by qualified military observers who declared Australia could not afford to weaken its already weak defenses.

That allied forces were getting prepared to abandon Chungking and Burma was hinted at by the entire Brit-

(Continued on Page 2)

11 Governors Named In Philippine Islands By Japanese Army

Domei

MANILA, February 24.—Acting on the recommendation of Jorge Vargas, Civil Administrator in the Philippines, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Manila yesterday announced the appointment of Governors to 11 of the 49 States in the Philippines as well as the Mayor of Cavite. The States include Batangas, Bulcan, Cavite, Davao, Laguna, Nuevaecija, Paranga, Papasina, Tarlac, Bizal and Tayabas.

JAPANESE FOIL RAID BY U.S. ON MANDATES

Aircraft Frustrate Attempt To Attack Islands on February 20

AMERICAN SHIPS DAMAGED

Enemy Finds It Virtually Impossible to Carry Out Offensive Assault

Authorized naval sources disclosed here Tuesday that Japanese aircraft frustrated an enemy attempt to attack Japanese mandated islands on February 20, by inflicting heavy damages on the United States fleet centered around aircraft carriers, according to Domei.

It was revealed that the Japanese air attack forced the United States fleet to reverse its course and flee eastward.

Commenting on this abortive American naval action, these sources said, the United States must be dumbfounded by this defeat which followed its crushing losses in the Marshall Island area.

They added that these set-backs should prove to the world that the United States is being forced into a position where it will be virtually impossible for it to launch an effective offensive against Japan.

American Claims Denied

Describing American claims, regarding results of a reported Pacific naval battle as "empty propaganda," high naval authorities here disclosed today that Japanese Forces have not lost a single aircraft carrier or cruiser, Domei states.

In making this categorical refutation of baseless American boasts, these quarters further revealed that Japanese Naval Forces have lost only four destroyers to date, while four others have been damaged.

This includes one destroyer damaged in a naval engagement on the night of February 20, in the vicinity of Lombok Island, east of Java, where Japanese units virtually annihilated the American-Dutch fleet composed of two cruisers and five destroyers, it was emphasized.

Other losses suffered by the Japanese since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, include two submarines sunk and two missing while transport losses have been, "extremely small considering the wide area over which landing operations have been carried out."

The fact that Japanese losses have been very meager is evident in the overwhelming successes of Japanese Forces on all fronts and in the constantly expanding nature of Japanese operations, it was explained.

It was pointed out that the irresponsible nature of American claims can be observed by the very fact that the Japanese are effecting landings in the precise areas where Americans blunderingly claim their victories have occurred.

SHANSI GUERILLAS HIT

Many Killed in Second Japanese Mopping-Up Campaign

Domei

TAIYUAN, February 23.—Japanese troops, conducting their second mopping-up campaign against Chungking Communist irregulars in Shansi Province, captured 205 Chinese prisoners, while 395 enemy troops were left dead on the battlefield, it was disclosed by the Military Command reviewing operations of the week ending February 21.

Japanese Forces also captured two heavy machine-guns, 10 light machine-guns, 220 rifles, 30 pistols and large quantities of other war materials, the announcement added.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

LONE SUB SHELLS CALIFORNIA FORTIFICATIONS

LISBON, February 23 (Special).—While President Roosevelt was delivering his "Fireside Chat" to the people of the United States, an unidentified submarine appeared off California, and shelled the coastal fortifications at a point 8 miles north of Santa Barbara, according to a London broadcast intercepted here today. It was reported that the submarine fired 20 shells in all, and submerged when the coastal guns went into action.

JAPANESE ON SUMATRA REACH SUNDA STRAITS

Following the admission that the Japanese had occupied the airdrome at Den Pasar, capital of Bali, the Dutch High Command further acknowledged that the Japanese Forces driving toward Java from Sumatra, have reached the shores of the Sunda Straits.

RANGOON FALL IMMINENT—LONDON DAILY MAIL

The London Daily Mail, quoting a dispatch from Rangoon, reported on Monday, that the fall of the Burmese capital was imminent, and that during the past 24 hours, decisive steps had been taken to complete the civilian evacuation of the city. The paper added that the Burma Road had been abandoned, and that the approaches to the harbor of Rangoon had been mined.

HERRERA VOWS FIGHT ON ANTI-AXIS GOVERNMENT

Senator Alberto Herrera, leader of the pro-Axis Herrerista party which attempted an unsuccessful coup d'etat Friday, vowed that he will remain in Uruguay and fight President Alfredo Baldomir's government until the bitter end.

It is recalled that President Baldomir was forced to disband the Uruguayan assembly, and call out the government troops to suppress the opposition and maintain order in Montevideo.

Fujiyama Honors Envoys

Manchoukuo Ambassador Li Shao-keng and Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang were guests of honor at a luncheon given by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry at the Imperial Hotel Tuesday. Aiichiro Fujiyama, chairman of the Chamber, as host, emphasized the need of further cooperation between Japan, Manchoukuo and China for the creation of the East Asia Prosperity Sphere. Ambassadors Li and Hsu responded to Mr. Fujiyama's speech.

Plane Plant in Brazil

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 23.—Brazil's first airplane motor production factory will be established shortly by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation whose president, Myron Gordon, concluded an agreement today with Colonel Antonio Guedes Muniz, representative of the Brazilian Government, according to a Patterson, New Jersey, report received here today. Brazil hopes to increase considerably its plane production as a result of this agreement, it was said.

JAPAN'S RISE STEP IN NEW WORLD UNITY

Future Bright for Axis Group, Glum for Enemies, Says German Newspaper

D.N.B.
BERLIN, February 24.—"The rise of the Japanese sun over East Asia is something truly overwhelming," writes the Frankfurter Zeitung. Close cooperation between the new orders in Asia and Europe was seen as the important step toward world unity.

"Japan will become a very great and wealthy nation, and the change of the possession of colonies will be primarily at the expense of Great Britain, Holland and the United States," the German newspaper prophesied. In East Asia the British will henceforth live in the shadow of the Americans. For this ghastly prospect, nobody but the grave-digger of the British Empire, Winston Churchill, is to be held responsible.

Dutch to Lose More

The Dutch will be losing more, the newspaper added, and the Government of Holland has never been more luckless than that which ruled since the beginning of the war. Japan expended great efforts to persuade the Netherlands East Indies from taking part in the economic sanctions which President Roosevelt had put into effect against Japan. The pressure imposed by England and the United States was very strong, the newspaper admitted, but it was not necessary for the Dutch colonial administration to make Japan its personal enemy by participating in the attempts to bring about the economic strangulation of Japan.

The willingness to cooperate and maintain friendly relations with all countries has been set forth by Premier General Hideki Tojo as one of the most essential fundamentals of the Japanese war policy as well as the guiding factor in Japan's future peace policy. This has been clearly enunciated to the peoples of China, Burma and the islands of the southwestern Pacific. The attention of the Indians, as well as of the Australians and New Zealanders, has been directed toward the present opportunity to throw off the British yoke of imperialism.

French Indo-China and Thailand are examples of the possibilities which Japan's definition of a new order will grant in the free development of national rights.

Tri-Partite Cooperation

The cooperative policy of Japan, Germany and Italy has closed the rift created between Japan and Europe by British political and economic plotting. Europe, led by Germany and Italy, recognized Japan's claim that a new order in Greater East Asia was a historic necessity. This is the foundation of the German relations with Japan in wartime as well as in the coming time of peace, the Frankfurter Zeitung emphasized.

England has placed itself outside of the community of European States, just as it has rendered its position in Asia untenable. It is difficult to define the position of the United States in this new Asia.

For Europe it will mean a great partner, allied to it by the experiences of warfare as well as of immediate vital interests, in establishing a new order and a new administration of the world.

The Tri-partite Pact, the pact of the hemispheres, will bear its fruit also in peacetime for the common good. A division of the world into hemispheres will prove to be the most effective means of binding all nations together.

U.S. President Fails To Explain Debacle

(Continued From Page 1)

tempted to point out that the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans are no longer barriers which insured the peoples of the Western Hemisphere from being safe from an Axis attack.

President Roosevelt asserted that the distance factor to the theaters of war has placed the United States at a great disadvantage, but added that already within two and a half months from the outbreak of the war, American pilots and crews of the American naval forces were contacting the enemy in the southwest Pacific.

Roosevelt warned Americans about the dangers of spreading rumors which were originated by Axis propagandists in an effort to destroy American morale and confidence, and appealed to them to place complete confidence in the United States. He added that the government will keep nothing from the people, unless its revelation would give the enemy vital military information.

The President admitted that although some observers had expressed the opinion that the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor had enabled the Japanese to succeed in the Philippine campaign, it would have been impossible to send aid there regardless, because of the many Japanese island bases.

While it was admitted by the United States Commission headed by Associate Justice Owen Roberts which investigated the Hawaiian debacle that about 5,000 American officers and men were killed or wounded, President Roosevelt stated that at Pearl Harbor, the United States lost only three warships, while 2,340 were killed, and 946 wounded. However, he added that some had been damaged slightly and were now undergoing repairs. Others, he said, have already rejoined the main units of the Pacific fleet. Describing the claims of the Axis that more than 1,000 planes had been destroyed at Pearl Harbor as weird rumors, the President declared that they were absolutely baseless. He declined, however, to reveal just how many had been lost but assured the people that since the outbreak of the war, the United States had destroyed more Japanese planes, than the number of American planes which they had succeeded in destroying.

Admitting that the United States had suffered losses at the hands of the Axis U-boats in both the Atlantic and the Pacific, and that they had been compelled to yield ground during the initial stages of the war, President Roosevelt declared that the United Nations are increasing in strength daily and promised that they will be the ultimate dictators of peace.

President Roosevelt declared that the main task before the American people is to speed up production so that the United Armed Forces could be supplied with the necessary war materials to carry on the fight against the Axis. He appealed to them to make sacrifices, and undergo inconveniences so that America's production program could be realized.

He again revealed that the United States is fighting for the four freedoms, namely, freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom of religion, and freedom of speech.

In conclusion, President Roosevelt declared that the Americans of today are guided by the same fiery fighting spirit as the Americans of 1776.

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in leading vernacular are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Roosevelt's Radio Speech

NICHI NICHI—In his radio speech on Tuesday, which is said to have been translated into 22 languages for dissemination in the world, President Roosevelt warned his countrymen against being misled by Axis propaganda. In the same breath, he admitted the strategic weakness of his country, as pointed out by the Axis Powers. He declared that the way to victory is to safeguard the line of connection with the other anti-Axis Powers and to increase the production of war materials considerably for their increased supply to America's Allies. At the same time he stated that should America lose contact with her Allies in the south Pacific, the extensive areas including the Netherlands East Indies and Australia would pass under Japan's sway. He talked as though America were capable of warding off the contingency of the rupture of connection with the other anti-Axis Powers in the Pacific, but needless to say, this connection has actually been cut off by Japan already.

The Netherlands East Indies is virtually under Japanese sway, all that is left for Japan to do being to mop up the remnants of the enemy force. Australia is completely isolated with her connection with the other anti-Axis Powers cut off. The rupture of connection is not a hypothetical problem, as President Roosevelt puts it, but a matter of actuality. He said that many American planes and thousands of American troops are at their posts in the southwestern Pacific, but these have been helpless to prevent Japan's vigorous advance. He deliberately closes his eyes to the fact that the war situation in Greater East Asia is progressing decidedly in favor of Japan.

On the Atlantic coast of America, 80 Allied merchant ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 500,000, have been sunk, and the Pacific coast of that country is also exposed to a serious menace. This notwithstanding, President Roosevelt stresses the importance of keeping China and other allies supplied with war materials. It is quite absurd for him to talk like this, for how can America hope to aid her Allies when her connection with them is entirely broken? It is, indeed, with good reason that Lippmann advocated the necessity of a wholesale reconstruction of the Anglo-American joint Army Command.

The President's propaganda for home consumption will do nothing to improve the war situation which is going from bad to worse for his country.

India and General Chiang

HOCHI—There is much speculation about the subject of discussion between General Chiang Kai-shek and the Viceroy of India when the two met at New Delhi recently.

That the two exchanged views on what is to be done to appease those who are demanding independence for India is clear from the fact that after his meeting with the Chief Executive of India, the chieftain of the Chungking regime met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the group of Indians demanding the immediate opening of the Indian National Congress, and Mahatma Gandhi, guiding spirit in the independence movement in India.

General Chiang's last hope of bridging the gap between the Indian people and their rulers as a step toward getting India to stand at the side of the countries at war with Japan virtually was blasted by the statement issued by the Mahatma following his talk with General Chiang to the effect that the Indian people were not satisfied with Britain's conditions for India's entry into the war.

In spite of their pious protestations, the British do not like to grant independence to India which has been Britain's treasure house in the past. On the other hand, the Indian people know what a British promise of independence amounts to. We have no doubt that General Chiang will return to Chungking, despaired of hope of dragging India into the Greater East Asia War on the side of Britain and its Allies.

Roosevelt's Cry of Pain

YOMIURI—Even if millions of words are uttered by President Roosevelt on circumstances surrounding military defeats, yet claiming that final victory will be on the Allies' side, a solid fact cannot be distorted. Defeat is defeat. In battle after battle reverses are ever on the American and British sides and this fact has been unfolded like a scroll before the eyes of the world. Mr. Roosevelt says overseas transportation routes must be secured for the existence of the United States and Allied forces and that a supply of materials is absolutely important. This is true, but the southern and northern Atlantic, to which he attaches significance, is exposed to the direct danger of activities of German submarines and, the sea power of the southern Pacific and Indian Ocean is firmly held by Japan. Now that the United States has lost its Pacific fleet and Asiatic fleet, how can it be possible for that country to secure supply routes of the southern Pacific?

We do not feel any need to take up President Roosevelt's underestimated report of the debacle of Pearl Harbor. From the start, the United States has not been able to send even a single warship to Singapore, even when that strategic point was about to be captured. Persistent requests made to the United States by the Netherlands East Indies and Australia for reinforcements have not been complied with by that country, while these countries are doomed imminently. Why is it that President Roosevelt has not been able to send even a single soldier to reinforce the American troops under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, now fighting a losing battle in the Bataan Peninsula on Luzon, while the former plays up the Bataan campaign as heroic resistance against menace in the Pacific? All this speaks most eloquently for his sophistry.

However colossal President Roosevelt's armament increase program may be and even if it is true that American men and women are exerting utmost efforts to produce machinery with which to crush the Axis Forces, the invincible Japanese Navy will be daring and capable enough to smash 10 enemy warships and 10 enemy airplanes while the United States is completing one such warship and one such plane.

How can it be possible for the United States to win the war, now that the Pacific routes are completely intercepted by Japan and the supply of rubber and tin, which are absolutely important for warfare, is made impossible with the development of the war situation?

Roosevelt's speech, in which he referred to victory of the Axis Powers as a daylight dream, is itself a miserable vision and dream.

New Vice-Regent Vows To Respect Traditions And Fight for Hungary

The Royal Hungarian Legation in Tokyo has issued an official communique in regard to the recent selection of Stephen Horthy to the post of Vice-Regency of Hungary. The new Deputy Regent is the son of the present Regent, Nicholas Horthy de Nagybanya. The communique which is dated February 24, reads: "Stephen Horthy elected Vice-Regent of Hungary swore upon the constitution before joint session of the Parliament in the presence of the Regent. He swore to be faithful to Hungary and to the Regent and to respect laws and old traditions of Hungary. He shall defend the independence and the territory of Hungary and shall exercise powers as Vice-Regent with the consent of the Parliament and the Regent."

Military Regime To Control Malaya

(Continued From Page 1)

tion, police affairs, justice, and investigation.

The Industry Department is made up of five sections, agriculture, public works, forestry, industry and fisheries, and trade.

The Finance Department comprises five sections, accounts, property administration, finance, monopoly, and investigation.

The Communications Department consists of five sections, traffic, marine transportation, communications, engineering works, and surveying.

In addition to the office of military administrator, an investigation committee will be established. The staff of this committee will advise the Commander for the Malay Peninsula on matters relating to the administration of the area under his jurisdiction.

Branches of the office of military administration will be opened in various places in the Federated Malay States.

The heads of all four departments have been announced: Wataru Watanabe, Commander of the Watanabe unit, as head of the General Affairs department; Shigero Suzuki, Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, is in charge of the industry department; The finance department is headed by Kuichiro Hara, Secretary of the Finance Ministry; and the Communications department by Osamu Tsubota, Secretary of the Railways Ministry.

Nanking Names Envoy

Domei
NANKING, February 24.—Li Sheng-wu, Nanking Ambassador to Berlin, has been appointed concurrently Minister to Denmark, while Wu Kai-shou, Ambassador to Rome, has been appointed concurrently Minister to Croatia, and Li Fang, Minister to Rumania, concurrently Minister to Hungary, it was officially decided by the National Government today.

IMPERIAL FORCES FREE NOTED CHINESE

Well-Known Scholar in Shonan Isle Fully Supports Japan's Cause

Domei
SHONAN ISLAND, February 24.—Fully supporting the Japanese cause for construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, Dr. Lin Wen-ching, President of the local Medical College and former head of the Chinese University at Amoy, yesterday cabled a message to Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nationalist Government, and announced his firm determination to work for the establishment of a bright Malaya and for the welfare of his brethren in the southwestern Pacific, in cooperation with the Japanese troops.

Just before the fall of Singapore, a number of Chinese leaders hastily fled, but Dr. Lin courageously remained behind amidst the heavy fighting and was rescued by Japanese troops yesterday.

Dr. Lin Wen-ching is very popular among the 1,800,000 overseas Chinese merchants, and is respected for his nobility of mind as their father.

Interviewed by the Press at his residence the same day, he said: "Under the guidance of the Japanese authorities here, I am fully determined to renew our relations with the Nanking Government and to exert my best efforts for the welfare of my fellow-countrymen.

"As yet we have no special policy for organizing overseas merchants under the Nanking regime, but it will be determined, sooner or later, in consultation with the Japanese and Nanking authorities. Though I am old and weakly, I am fully prepared to devote the rest of my life for the bringing about of a bright dawn of new Asia."

PROBLEM OF EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION SOLVED

But Actual Work Can Only Begin After Complete Victory Won, Says Gayda

D.N.B.
ROME, February 23.—While Germany and Italy, in cooperation with their neighbors, are already studying post-war economic problems and preparing plans for the economic reorganization of Europe after the war, it is obvious that the actual reconstruction of Europe can only be commenced after complete victory has been won, states the well-known Italian commentator, Virginio Gayda, in the Popolo d'Italia, commenting on an article written by the Italian Minister of Economy, Rafaello Riccardi, in the Ecinomia Fascista.

Mr. Gayda adds that the problem of a European reorganization after the war has already been solved in the general outlines since practically all European countries have declared themselves willing to cooperate with the Axis Powers during the war as well as after.

On the other hand, Churchill's and Roosevelt's plans for a reorganization of Europe are devoid of every reality. Their war material production plans are likewise devoid of all reality while the Axis Powers have completely solved this problem, Mr. Gayda says.

MOVEMENT OF VICHY SHIP WORRIES SUMNER WELLES

State Under-secretary Charges French Navy Losing Neutral Character

Domei
LISBON, February 23.—Intimating that the return of the 26,500-ton French battleship Dunkirk from the northern port of Oran in Algiers to Toulon, in southern France, is an omnious evidence of the vanishing independence and neutral character of the French Navy, Sumner Welles, United States Under-secretary of State, declared in a press interview today, that the United States directly has communicated its attitude of grave concern to Vichy, it was learned here from Washington today.

Following the armistice, the French battleship slipped into Oran port July 1941, where it has since been undergoing repairs, and its sudden return to France last Friday evoked complete surprise in Washington's official circles, the report concluded.

Kojimachi 2-chome, Ginza 6-chome
ベルモード

Burmese Realizing Strength of Mighty Japan Plead for Chance to Enlist in Imperial Army

The invincibility of the Japanese Forces on the Burma front in routing the enemy has impressed the natives so much that young Burmese are pleading with the Japanese to give them a chance to enlist in the Imperial Army. Only by sticking to Japan, they assert, they can live in peace from British tyranny. Burmese friendship accorded to the Imperial troops in facilitating their advance is winning the admiration of all the soldiers.

The Hasegawa unit of the Japanese Army, according to an Asahi dispatch, is royally entertained by cheering Burmese as the men push their way mopping up the enemy in a mountainous region of Burma. At each place where the unit rests they are waited upon by crowds of inhabitants, who come to cheer the Japanese by bringing fruits and coffee.

Highly impressed by the successful Japanese operations, many of the young Burmese are asking the Japanese commander to enlist them in the unit as they want to fight for Japan in her holy crusade. Frequently, there are among the crowds those coming from distant hinterlands, driven with the idea that they can find protection and peace only under the Japanese wing.

They Camp Near Troops

Consequently they even bring their own household utensils with them in order to live where the Japanese troops are stationed. From far and wide, these natives come to be near the Japanese, penetrating vigilant watches kept by the local British authorities over the movement of the inhabitants.

In March, the Asahi dispatch says, real summer will set in in Burma. It was still chilly in Burma in the mornings and evenings when the Japanese Forces occupied Moulmein on January 31. However, in a little more than 20 days since then, the temperature has gradually gone up and it is now registering more than 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The rubber trees, which were practically bared of their leaves just before the fall of Moulmein, are now glaring with fresh verdure.

Under the summer heat, one of the most difficult hardships confronting the troops is the supply of drinking water. Though there are many wells, the water found in them is generally gray with mud, which defies drinking. In addition, they have to watch out for outbreaks of epidemics, which also makes it dangerous to drink from polluted wells.

Although the soldiers carry large canteens, they complain the water is not sufficient for more than two hours during their march. Then there is the other trouble of the food in their lunch boxes becoming rancid soon owing to the heat.

Appreciate Burmese Kindness

Under these circumstances, what is proving the most pleasing comfort to these servicemen is that all the Burmese living along the path of the Imperial troops are doing everything possible to relieve the hardships and privations of the soldiers.

The Burmese realize the great mission Japan is undertaking today and consequently, they have a perfect understanding of the true intention of the Japanese advance into their country. Their kindness shown toward the Imperial troops is daily increasing and the Japanese Forces themselves are getting friendly toward the Burmese day by day.

Such encouragement from the natives is greatly facilitating the Japanese soldiers in continuing their push against the enemy and relieves them of the fight against the heat which they otherwise would have to put up. Present indications reveal the fighting in the Burma sector is progressing favorably for Japan on all the fronts.

In the light of these circumstances, the Asahi dispatch explains, the Japanese troops are now more resolute to drive out all British influence from Burma for as the commander of the unit stated, "For the sake of these friendly people, we are willing to fight under all privations."

Army, Navy Renew Pledge to Win War In Victory Rally

(Continued From Page 1)

the line against countries opposed to Japan's project for establishing firmly the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, will seal the fate of America and Britain and of the old world order for which they stand.

"The Imperial Navy has begun broad scale mopping-up operations in an area embracing the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

"We, men of the Imperial Navy, pledge ourselves to continue the present closest cooperation with our valiant brethren in the nation's other fighting service, upholding the glorious traditions established by our illustrious predecessors in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, until the Empire's goal of a new world order has been reached."

U.S. Vessel Sunk

Domei
LISBON, February 24.—The 2,000-ton Alexander Hamilton, a United States coastguard cutter which capsized while being towed to port after being torpedoed off the Iceland coast, has sunk, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a report from Washington received here today. The announcement said that the loss of personnel from the torpedo explosion was "moderate".

Java Now Isolated With Bali Landing

(Continued From Page 1)

ish press, which favored concentration of all allied defense in Java.

The Sunday London Times wrote, if the terrible choice absolutely has to be made it would presumably fall on Java.

N. E. I. Governor Pessimistic

Domei
LISBON, February 23.—A. M. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh-Stachouwer, Governor-General of the N.E.I., in a radio broadcast tonight warned of the increasing threat of Japanese Forces to Java, with successful occupations of Palembang, Banka and Bali Islands, and simultaneously urged Dutch defense forces to maintain increased vigilance of the long and defensively difficult coastline of Java, it was learned here today from Batavia.

The broadcast came in the midst of ceaseless encirclement operations of successful Japanese Forces, in an effort to bolster the waning morale of the fear-ridden populace of the entire Netherlands East Indies, the report concluded.

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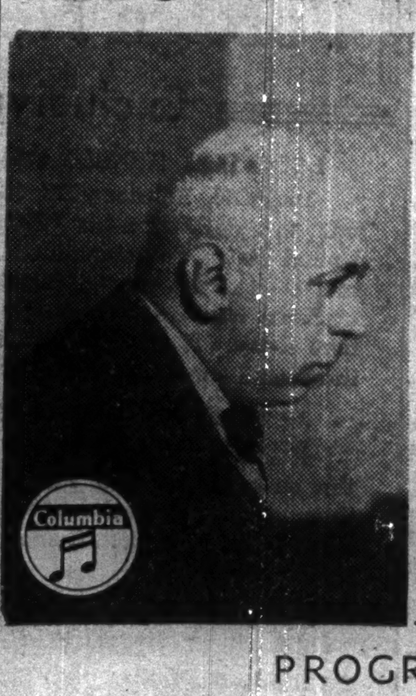
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SOVIET CASUALTIES INCREASING HOURLY

56,000 Prisoners in Month and Half—1,189 Airplanes Destroyed

D.N.B.
BERLIN, February 22.—The German High Command, in a special report, stated that the Soviet attempts, undertaken with the beginning of the wintry weather on the Eastern Front for "bringing about the collapse of the German front by continuous mass attacks," have failed completely. The report in addition furnishes some data on the enemy losses in material and prisoners from January 1 to February 20 this year as well as on the losses of airplanes. The announcement reads:

"Since the beginning of the winter weather and the cessation of the German offensive operations, the Bolsheviks, disregarding their losses, by continuous mass attacks have been trying to bring about the collapse of our front in the East. Despite the gigantic sacrifices on the part of the enemy this intention was frustrated. Their numerous attacks collapsed in front of our winter positions which we occupied according to plan due to the unwavering stamina of the German troops and due to the excellent cooperation between the units of the army and the Luftwaffe.

"Where the enemy, as a result of the long drawn out German front, succeeded in making local infiltrations, the German Command has known time and again to have regained the initiative and by determined counter-attacks inflicted the heaviest blows on the enemy.

"In the period from January 1 to February 20, 1942, a total of 56,000 Bolshevist prisoners were made on the Eastern Front. The enemy's losses in killed and wounded are manifold this number. During the same period, 960 tanks and 1,789 guns were either captured or destroyed. Numerous additional tanks and guns were destroyed in attacks from the air behind the enemy's front. In the same period the Luftwaffe destroyed 8,170 vehicles of all kinds, 59 railway engines and 53 railway trains. Numerous railway lines were cut by accurate bombings. The Soviet air force lost 699 airplanes in air combats, 159 airplanes by artillery action while 331 airplanes were destroyed on the ground.

"In contrast to this loss of altogether 1,189 airplanes, the Luftwaffe lost 127 airplanes."

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A Review of Far Eastern Affairs
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FEBRUARY NUMBER
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AUSTRALIANS SHAKY AFTER DARWIN RAIDS

Japan Will Crush False Pride of "White Australia"—Country Now Jittery

The Commonwealth of Australia had been the scene of great consternation and excitement since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Especially, the recent intensive bombings of Port Darwin, the strongest naval base on the northern coast of Australia, by daring Japanese airplanes have struck great terror right into the heart of every Australian. Australia escaped from the wrath of the Japanese Navy at the outset of the war, but it has been alarmed to no small degree by the development of hostilities which has been quite contrary to all its expectations. Judging from news pouring into Japan from abroad, the country's alarm has been unmistakably marked with even a feeling of hopelessness and pessimism.

The reason for this is not far to seek. Anyone can tell from a map of the Pacific area that Australia has been confronted with a desperate situation since December 8, last year. The distance between it and its mother country is all of 11,000 miles. It appealed to London for adequate defense and protection, but to its disappointment was told that the British Government had for the time being more than sufficient to occupy all of its attention.

Public Opinion Inflamed

Australian public opinion has been inflamed against Britain. It began to voice the advisability of depending upon the United States. In fact Australia has never cherished real love for its mother country—at least it has a more important cause of its own to serve than that of Britain. Australia, as a member of the British Empire, has no tradition of patriotism. The Australian people are devoted to the socialistic ideals which run counter to the British economic and political imperialism. Moreover, they still preserve in their subconsciousness the bitter memory of stigma attaching to their country as a land of ex-convicts. The distance between them and their mother country also has something to do in alienating their sentiment from the cause of the British Empire.

It is true that when the first World War began, Andrew Fisher, then the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, declared that his country stood with Britain "to the last man and the last shilling," but Australians would not have had that conviction had they not been receiving substantial benefit from their trade with Britain. What Fisher was talking about was after all no more than a matter of pounds and shillings. In their dealings quantity counts more than quality. That is democracy.

So the Australian people insist that the Commonwealth should turn to the United States for aid and protection, believing that they have the legitimate right to do so. The distance between it and North America, however, is more than 6,500 miles over the sea which is dominated by the powerful Japanese Navy. The thinking class among the Australians, therefore, is convinced of the futility of applying to the United States, particularly when the much-vaunted Pearl Harbor has already been reduced to no more than a bucket with its bottom kicked out. For that matter, Uncle Sam is still more convinced of this futility than the Australians.

With practically all the strategic points of the anti-Axis Powers rendered powerless, Australia is faced with terror which is looming larger as it hourly approaches closer. Australia is helpless and pessimistic, for if all present signs are not misleading, its days as a stronghold against the Asiatics in the sphere of Greater East Asia are numbered.

There is another angle which has been responsible for the disturbing consciousness with which the Commonwealth has been obsessed. During the past several decades, Australia has been a stronghold of racial discrimination against the peoples living in the sphere of Greater East Asia. The Australian people have been pointedly assertive of their distrust of Japan in this connection. Knowing the disposition of the public opinion on the matter, the Australian Government shut its door against the Asiatics in general and Japanese in particular and bolted it from the inside. That is "White Australia."

Small Group Rules

Let us deal with the injustice of this impudent "White Australia." Australia is more than 2,970,000 square miles in area, approximately the same size of the United States and 11 times as large as Japan. This tremendous area of the island continent is occupied by a population estimated to be not more than 7,000,0.0.

Australia is the most sparsely populated of all the civilized countries on the earth, the population per square mile being about 2.5, but as most of it is concentrated in the capitals of the six States, the population is actually less than one person per square mile in the rest of the country.

China, including its dependencies, has 107 persons to each square mile and Japan, including its dependencies, has 409 persons to a square mile. Or take it another way: Australia has less than 7,000,000 persons in an area of more than 2,970,000 square miles while China has approximately 428,507,000 persons in an area of about 3,498,552 square miles and Japan has 99,456,000 persons in an area which is no more than 261,520 square miles.

This shows that Japan is an excessive over-populated country and therefore must have some outlet for its surplus population. That is to say it must have some breathing hole for its people. The situation is such that Japan must either expand or explode. Canada and the United States have plenty of room, but they exclude Asiatics. The Commonwealth of Australia is situated in the Asiatic region. Its population is concentrated along the fringe of the southeastern section of the island continent. There may be a few thousand Whites living with Port Darwin in the northern section as their center of activities, but generally speaking the Northern Territory, which faces southern Asia, and Southern and Western Australia—that is to say roughly two-thirds of Australia—are abandoned to nature and aborigines. The Australians have not been able to inhabit or develop this vast no-man's-land. The Australian Government tried to induce European Whites to come and settle there, but in vain. On the other hand, Japanese can convert it into a rose garden with profit and benefit for Australians. All that prevents them from doing this is "White Australia."

Asiatics Hurt to Quick

The method by which the Australian Government prevents the Asiatics from entering the country is of a nature that is most repugnant to them. It hurts them to the quick. The Immigration Act of 1901 with its ill concealed motive was so impudent and challenging to the honor and dignity of Asiatics that even Indians under British rule were aroused. The Act provides that all immigrants must pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in a European language. What makes it repugnant is that, to quote a remark of a Western critic, "if the educated Asiatic seeking admittance into the country can speak, say English, French and German, he is given the test in Russian, Danish or Czechoslovakian—any European tongue which, it is all Australia to a punkstick, he does not know."

Divided by Three

Before the first World War, New Guinea, a large island off the northern coast of Australia, was divided among Australia, Germany and Holland. An Australian force captured German New Guinea in September, 1914. It abounds with natural resources with an area of 91,000 square miles inhabited by only 425,000 people.

During the first World War, Japan living up to the stipulation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, policed the Pacific, escorted Australian troop-ships, convoyed Australian food-ships and rendered many other valuable services in the interest of Britain. It was natural, therefore, that the Japanese Government made an overture to the British Government, seeking some mitigation on "White Australia" policy on New Guinea.

London summoned W. M. Hughes, who had succeeded Fisher as Prime Minister, to feel out what was the disposition of the Commonwealth regarding the matter. In what mood and manner the Australian Prime Minister responded is another story. Suffice it to say that the outcome was anything but favorable to Japan either on the part of London or Australia.

To put the whole story in a nutshell, Lloyd George, then British Premier, told the Japanese Ambassador something with his tongue in his cheek, and the latter, not being able to understand just exactly what the Prime Minister said, scratched his head. In the meantime, the Australians became determined to keep German New Guinea from the Asiatics under any circumstances and to slam the door in their faces if they must, for they did not want to bring the so-called Asiatic menace right to their very back door.

So to the satisfaction of the Australians, "White Australia" has remained in all its efficiency to this day with a grim smile on the teeming millions of Asiatics at their back door.

Let us hear what Prof. Toshiharu Otani of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages has to say about experiences he had when he visited Port Darwin a few years ago. He says: "Australia started to construct the naval base at Port Darwin in about 1935, and when I visited there in December, two years later, work was well on its way. There were about 150 Japanese pearl divers, but they were strictly discriminated as Asiatics and absolutely banned from living a normal life on the land. So they had to live in camps on the seashore. I myself had very disagreeable experiences, having been treated as if I were a spy."

Deep-Seated Conviction

"White Australia" is not the policy of the Australian Government. It is a deep-seated conviction of the Australian people. Australia is not governed either by the Australian Government, the Prime Minister or the representative of the British King. It is the slave of the Australian people. The Labor Union reigns supreme in that country and drives the Government with the whip which is "White Australia" cracking on its back.

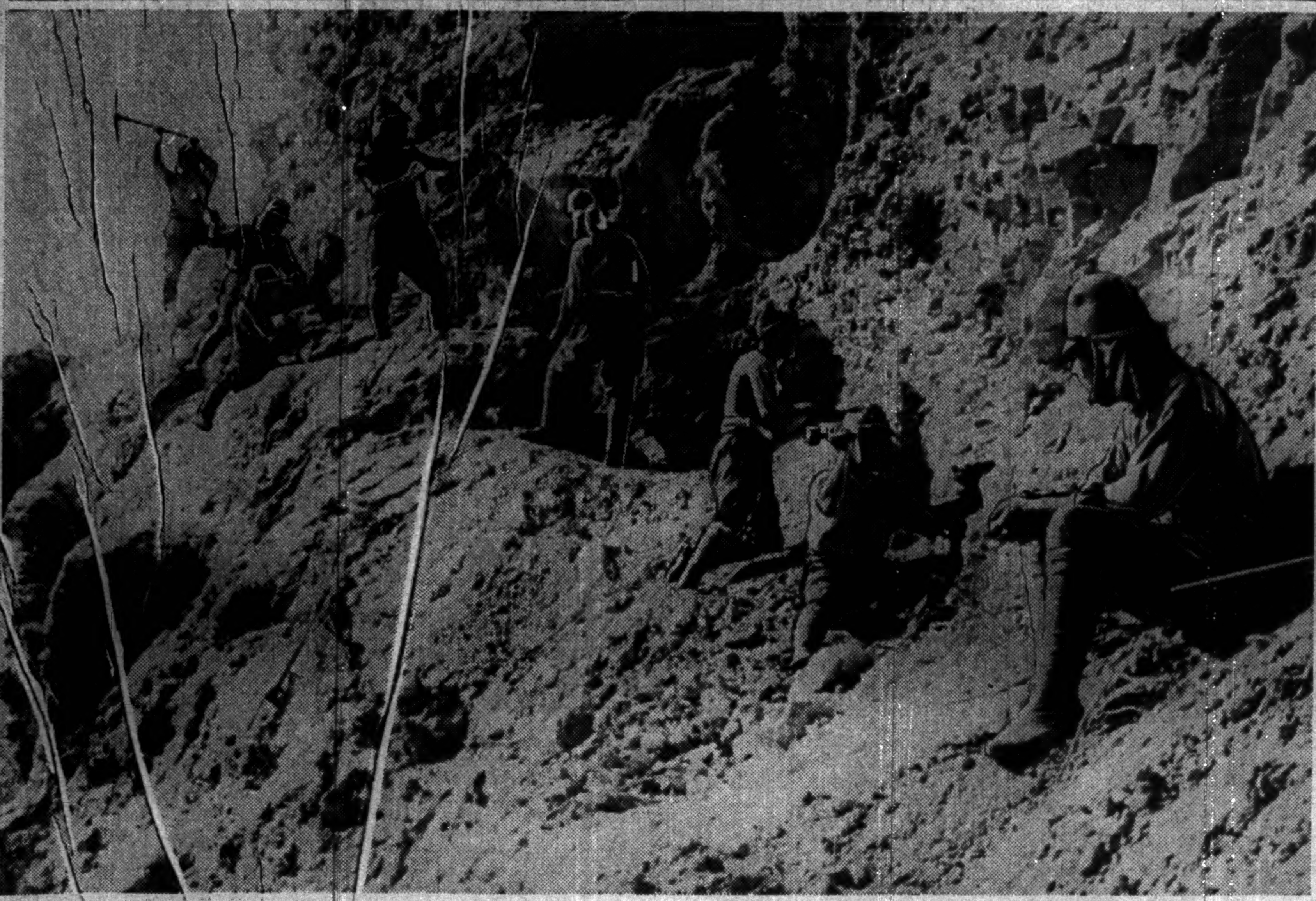
"White Australia" is almost in the blood of the Australian people. It is the most articulate article of faith for the Australians just as the national constitution is to the people of the United States or Hakko Ichiu is to the Japanese people. So much so, that no amount of negotiations with the Australian Government over the grievances of the peoples in the sphere of Greater East Asia will be of any avail until the Australian people are thoroughly purged of their selfish motive.

It is well for us to remember that at the Peace Conference following the first World War, Japan insisted on the principle of racial equality but was made to drink the bitter cup to the last dreg by Australia and the United States. It is also well for us to remember that Australia has survived to this day as the bulwark in the Pacific against the economic development of the Japanese and the rest of the Asiatics.

While Hawaii, Manila, Hongkong and Singapore were hale and sound, the Commonwealth of Australia appeared really impressive as a link in the chain of the so-called A.B.C.D. encirclement. Now that they have been rendered powerless as bases of operations for predatory Anglo-American designs, Australia now feels a bit different.

The hour for what was inevitable has struck, and Australia is feeling its foot on a banana skin—ready to fall.

Army at Work on Burma Front



Imperial Forces at the front lines will never spend an idle moment until their object of completely crushing the Anglo-American combination is achieved. When not engaging the ever-weakening enemy forces in battle, Japanese troops exert all efforts to consolidate their defenses and repair damage caused to occupied areas by the retreating enemy's "scorched earth" tactics. Here a unit of the Japanese Army is seen at work somewhere on the Burma front constructing a mountain pathway. (Censored by War Ministry)

Several Ships With Gifts From Battlefield Including Rubber, Tin, Trucks Arriving Soon

The victorious Japanese troops in Malaya who gained much material wealth for their mother country as a result of their continued successes, showed their consideration for the people at home by sending them a ship-load of "gifts from the battlefield," reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Shonanto on February 22. His report continues:

The victories of the Imperial Forces in Malaya have brought not only military, but also economic repercussions is East Asia. The vast resources of rubber and tin in the "undeveloped treasure vaults" of the Malay Archipelago, and other valuable raw materials, are under the control of the military authorities and the development of these resources, under the supervision of the military and political authorities, are gradually gathering impetus.

Although the full economic development of Malaya needs time, the Imperial Forces have confiscated a vast quantity of already manufactured rubber and tin goods, besides a fortune in automobiles.

"The people at home must have undergone considerable mental torment during this period of the war," says the military authorities. "It is our wish, and the wish of every soldier here, that these articles that have fallen into our hands should be sent to Japan at the earliest opportunity to gladden the hearts of the Japanese people at home."

The first instalment of these gifts from the battlefield, consisting of goods manufactured at Penang, has already been sent out from one of the ports, and will arrive in Japan in a day or two. The second instalment is ready, and is only waiting for a ship. Several hundred automobiles and trucks will also be sent to Japan.

The joy of the Japanese people at home can well be imagined, and there is not one citizen who will not offer heartfelt thanks to the gallant soldiers fighting for their country in that far-off foreign land.

BIG PATRIOTIC DONATIONS

Public Contributions to Army, Navy Total ¥3,752,207

Reflecting the public's appreciation of the efforts of Japan's Armed Forces, patriotic fever reached a new high Monday as contributions to the Army and Navy from all parts of the Empire reached the amazing total of ¥3,752,207.63.

Of this total, the Army received 12,012 contributions totaling ¥3,632,695.99 while the Navy received ¥54,695.11 for defense purposes and ¥64,816.88 for the relief of sailors.

Kobe Notes

The Hotel Association of Hyogo has decided to restrict the use of the word "hotel" to the following eight establishments which are equipped for Western-style accommodation: Oriental Hotel, Tor Hotel, Koshien Hotel, Takarazuka Hotel, Kobe Hotel, Yamato Hotel, Hotel Rokko House and Kinko Hotel.

Places of lodging other than these eight which are currently passing as "hotels" must hereafter use the term "ryokan" (inn) instead. In future, places of lodging wishing to be allowed to be called a "hotel" must apply to the Hotel Association of Hyogo. At the same time, the Hotel Association will fix the standard rates and will submit an application to the prefectural authorities for approval.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on February 23: Mr. G. Fust, Mr. B. de Hepperger, Mr. J. Iwaki, Mr. E. Kaneko, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. T. Nakagawa, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tanihata.

Roosevelt-Churchill Teamwork Fails

(Continued From Page 6)

Roosevelt, irrespective of its possible outcome. Already the American Pacific fleet has been annihilated, while Guam and Wake Islands have been lost with the Philippines falling into Japanese hands, too, utterly contrary to Roosevelt's expectation.

The only way for America to avert war with Japan was to adjust its relations with that country. In conducting its negotiations with America, Japan submitted very moderate terms, refraining from touching the vital interests of the United States. It was a gross blunder on the part of Roosevelt to have rejected such moderate Japanese proposals. The Anglo-Saxons might have been spared their present distressing plight, if only Roosevelt had been possessed of a half of the political caliber of Toyotomi Hideyochi who concluded peace with feudal lord Mori to swing on an expedition against Akechi Mitsuhide during Japan's feudal days.

(To Be Concluded)

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USELESS REPAIR WORK

Desperate Chungking Attempts to Fix Burma Highway

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 24.—Despite the fact that the railway and highway between Mandalay and Rangoon is now in immediate danger and Rangoon has become a dead port on account of fresh Japanese attacks, the Chungking authorities are desperately trying to continue the use of the Lashio-Kunming railway line and are still pushing their repair program, a message from Chungking disclosed here today.

It will be recalled in this connection that the spokesman of the Chiang Kai-shek regime last week declared that his Government had decided to abandon the Burma route in favor of the new India-Chungking route.

BRITISH KEPT BUSY BY AXIS IN ATLANTIC

German Navy's Initiative Prevents England From Sending Warships to Asia

With the initiative taken by the German navy in the Atlantic, the British have been prevented from transferring their warships to the Pacific where their fleet has been completely destroyed by the Japanese, the Voelkischer Beobachter pointed out, adding that recently the British have been forced to employ heavier units in the Atlantic to guard their convoys. The article continues:

The moment when President Roosevelt saw fit to interfere with the natural aspirations of Japan, was an unlucky one for the so-called democracies. This step taken in gross underestimation of Japan's power brought about a turn in the state of affairs, the repercussions of which are felt even in the farthest corners of the world.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia like a kaleidoscope created by a single turn an entirely new arrangement of the political elements of the world. As a whole these elements remained the same but entered into a new relationship with one another. They were changed to the detriment of those nations which expected to uphold the political status quo of the world with the distinction in the "have" nations and the "have-not" nations.

Insofar as Europe and the Russian campaign is concerned this new constellation of the relationship between the various nations means a serious detriment in the dispatch of supplies to Russia. Moreover the help Russia has been getting from its Anglo-American allies has been only a fraction of that what it has expected.

Furthermore one has to consider the fact that the American aid to Britain will be greatly diminished, if not curtailed altogether.

In the end the rising demand for bottoms for the Pacific war will greatly influence the supply influx of Great Britain, as there will be few ships left in the Atlantic Ocean.

The scene in the Mediterranean will likewise change. Quite apart from the British set-backs in Africa, the loss of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse certainly cannot help to maintain the power of the British fleet in the Mediterranean at the same time England is waging a war in East Asia.

Placed in this precarious position Britain would have to employ stronger units in the Pacific which would then have to be withdrawn from its Atlantic fleet in order to strengthen the naval units in East Asia which had been considerably weakened.

This, however, Britain will find very difficult to arrange, as the German navy has already taken up the initiative in the Atlantic and the British are forced to employ heavier units in the Atlantic to guard their convoys, as of late even heavy battle cruisers are known to have been employed.

The effects of the War of Greater East Asia are particularly apparent. The United States is forced to wage a real war by actively participating in the combat, although it would have preferred to continue aiding Britain while the latter got the chestnuts out of the fire for it.

The United States is in for it now, and will have to suffer particularly as it was Roosevelt who had tried to expand the European war to territories so far untouched by it.

The war in the Pacific has forced many nations to decide whether they are willing to follow Roosevelt's war-mongering policy or whether they wish to maintain integrity, unimpaired by Washington's dollar diplomacy and its imperialistic tendencies.

Naturally the repercussions of the War of Greater East Asia are felt stronger in the Pacific itself. Until now the Pacific Ocean was almost "pacific" in the true sense of the word. American, British, Japanese, Australian and African ships prior to December 8, could peacefully ply its tranquil waters, though every now and then a German raider sank an enemy ship.

Now the Pacific has been turned into a battle ground. American and British warships which could until then be employed in other waters now have to protect the outposts of the Empire in these regions. They are faced with superior Japanese Naval prowess and the superior strategical position of the Japanese Island Empire, and the Anglo-Saxon Powers have to count on a loss of important bases in the Pacific which definitely must be considered a worsening of their position in the war in general. Some circles even expound the theory of a possible blockade of the United States.

The worried utterances of Roosevelt and Churchill leave no doubt that in London and in Washington one is absolutely sure of the fact that the position has turned for the worse due to the entrance of Japan into the war and the consequent outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific.

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MADAM NOGI

QUALITIES WHICH ENDEARED GENERAL'S WIFE TO PEOPLE IN JAPAN WERE CULTIVATED IN EARLY DAYS OF CHILDHOOD

In the first instalment of this revealing narrative, which appeared Saturday, centering around Madam Shizuko Nogi, Sadayuki Yuchi—Madam Nogi's father—was sympathetically delineated as an eccentric doctor, but who despite his eccentricities, was loved by all the people of the village. Madam Nogi's mother, Teiko, was a physically weak woman but with an infinitely radiant capacity to make other people happy, especially her children. In this second instalment, the writer, Mitsuji Teshigawara, gives a picture of Madam Nogi's childhood.

PART THREE

A daughter was born in the house of Yuchi at 240 Shin-yashiki, Kagoshima, on November 27, 1859, and the child was named Ohichi, meaning the seventh child. When Ohichi was born, her mother Teiko was unable to suckle her own child, for her breasts had dried up due to her many years of hardship. Sadako was a fair girl of 18 at the time, but she was determined to devote her whole self to the support of her weak mother and the care of her little sister.

Often, during cold winter nights, she carried little Ohichi on her back and went begging from house to house, asking for some milk from the breasts of other women to feed her little sister. It was considered most unbecoming for the daughter of a samurai to go begging like that, and Sadako met with many repulses. Sadako often stood crying late at night at some street-corner, her baby sister on her back.

When Ohichi was four years old she was handed over to the care of Shinako, wife of Kiyoaki Yuchida, the youngest brother of Yuchi. Her aunt was very fond of children, and brought her up as though she were her own daughter. The personality of her aunt greatly influenced the character of Ohichi, and she never forgot the debt of kindness she owed her aunt. Shinako died in 1925 at the age of 82. In 1912 Madame Shizuko persuaded her aunt to come up to Tokyo so that she could have the honor of being present at the Imperial Funeral of the illustrious Emperor Meiji, and provided traveling expenses for her aunt. When Shinako arrived at the capital Madame Shizuko did her best to please her in every possible way. Sometimes they talked late into the night. It is probable that Madame Shizuko was mentally bidding farewell to the old lady, for she had already made up her mind to die with her husband. Shinako could not possibly have guessed that she was having her last talk with Madame Shizuko, and when she heard of the heroic death of her ex-ward, she was overwhelmed with grief as though she had lost her own daughter.

Ohichi was irritable, obstinate and used to cry very much when she was a little child. This fact tormented her weak-bodied mother and Sadako very much, but when she was given over to the care of her aunt she became a gentle and pleasing child. Ohichi seldom cried when she was with Shinako, for her aunt was a good psychologist, and spoke and acted in accordance with the child's temper. Her aunt's presence was very soothing to Ohichi, and whenever she was with her, her mind was always at peace. Shinako loved Ohichi very much, but she never allowed her to become a presumptuous child. In later years Madame Shizuko was noted for her neatness. This was due to the teaching of her aunt. Shinako taught Ohichi that is was important for women to be neat in appearance, and that they should be very meticulous about their coiffure. Madame Shizuko always dressed up her own hair herself. Her manners were perfect, and she became the object of admiration of all who were acquainted with her. It is said that she herself always washed and stitched all the family clothing. "A woman must take care of the personal effects of her husband, of her children, and of her own." This was Madame Shizuko's creed. After her death, all who saw her personal belongings were impressed with the neatness with which they were arranged. Such good habits had been cultivated since her childhood, and we must remember that it was Shinako who was responsible for this. Ohichi, who had been physically weak, was able to lead a happy and peaceful life under the kind and sympathetic care of her aunt, and gradually regained health. She managed all her personal affairs without asking the help of others. From the time she was a little girl she had never failed to take proper care of her dress and appearance. She was a lovely little girl. Her mother wished her to become a virtuous woman, and her aunt wished her to become a womanly woman. These wishes were realized. Although she was a woman, the valiant blood of her samurai father flowed through her veins. Throughout her life she never disgraced the spirit of chivalry inculcated in her by her father. Her sympathetic and chivalrous spirit of rendering assistance to others in time of need was evidenced till the day of her death.

Since the days of her girlhood she had been taught tea ceremony, flower arrangement and the rules of good behavior. But her profoundly learned father and her inventive mother were unwilling to give her higher education, as it was considered improper in those days for a woman to be too learned.

They thought that learning was unnecessary for their daughter because in those days men were more respected than women in Kagoshima, and it was considered enough for a woman if she knew how to cook and sew. But Ohichi, who from her childhood, had seen her brothers going to school every day, envied them and regretted that she could not study like her brothers. Ohichi asked her aunt one day, "Auntie, why am I not allowed to attend school? Why is it bad for girls to study?" Shinako could not answer her questions, but her uncle, Kiyoaki, teasingly said, "If you will become my daughter, my dear Ohichidon, I will let you study like your brothers. I will also let you learn the art of riding on horseback, so do become my daughter."

Thrilled by these words Ohichi said, "I shall become your child with pleasure." She became dearer to Shinako and her husband with the passing of the days, and those who did not know the parentage of Ohichi thought that she was their real child. But her joy was premature, for the opportunity to learn how to read and write did not come so easily. She could not obtain books of her own, and it is often that she cried because of this. Shinako sympathized with her, and used to cry in secret with her ward. Shinako could not bear to watch Ohichi trying to conceal her tears while she fumbled with her brothers' books as she cleaned their study room.

But her chance came at last when her eldest brother, Sadamoto, persuaded his father to let his two sisters learn to read and write, for he said that the time would come when learning would be just as necessary for women as for men. Compared with the other clans in Kyushu the Kagoshima clan was far advanced in culture, but women were still looked down upon by the men, and it was considered sufficient if women could bring up their own children and knew how to cook and sew.

Yuchi yielded to the entreaties of his son and engaged an old scholar called Ueki to teach his daughters. Ohichi was about nine years old at that time. Ueki, a good friend of Yuchi, was a very learned scholar about 70 years of age.

The rest of the villagers gradually followed the example of Yuchi, and by degrees began to entrust their daughters to the care of this old teacher. Ohichi had a good memory and was quick of grasp. Her teacher was pleased with the progress she made, and paid special attention to her instruction. When she had been under his care for two years he began to teach her the Analects of Confucius, the Analects of Mencius, and the Onna-Daigaku, or a book of moral lessons for women. Her character was greatly influenced by the moral lessons she learn from this book.

Although she was very clever, she was always modest, cheerful, and unsophisticated.

In this way three years passed, all to quickly, for Ohichi. She became very popular in the village, and was loved by all, old and young alike.

In those days it was the custom for villages in the same district to hold an exhibition of studies once a year, and calligraphy was one of the items included. The villagers had mutually agreed that the village that scored the greatest marks in calligraphy should win the inter-village competition.

From the time that Ohichi began to submit her specimens of calligraphy to this exhibition her village always won the competition. The other villages requested Ohichi's village to make her withdraw her contributions, but the request was flatly refused. Her calligraphy improved as she grew older, and the fame of her brush-writing spread throughout the country.

Ohichi also excelled in her studies. This was due to the guidance of her teacher, Ueki, and to the unselfish encouragement of her brothers and sisters who spared no pains in helping their beloved little sister in her studies. It is said that the brothers and sisters in the house of Yuchi loved one another so much that they never quarrelled or fought among themselves.

PART FOUR

When Ohichi was eleven years old, her aunt Shinako and her husband were obliged, for some reason, to remove to Tokyo, and Ohichi much to her disappointment, had to return to her family. Ohichi and her sister Oroku busied themselves in helping their physically weak mother in all household matters.

Not long after this the Government began to pay attention to the education of women, and established schools for girls throughout the country.

Ohichi was eleven years old when Japan invented the ricksha. By degrees the ricksha began to be used in the towns of Japan, and this newly invented traffic conveyance was imported even into Kagoshima. At first there were only three or four of them in Kagoshima, and throngs of people flocked to the town to see these curiosities. Ohichi, accompanied by her brothers and sisters, went to see the ricksha, and when they returned home, their father asked them to explain to him what they had seen. Nobody could give a clear explanation until Ohichi drew a diagram of a ricksha, and explained in detail its shape and structure. Yuchi was very pleased at her explanation. This habit of paying close attention to details did not change throughout her life.

In January 1872 Sadamoto returned from America, and was given a high post in the Government service. The whole family, therefore, decided to remove to the capital. The preparations took a long time, and it was late autumn when the family moved. Ohichi at that time was fourteen years old, and she was almost heart-broken when she at last left her native village, seen off by crowds of village children who shed profuse tears of sorrow at being thus parted from their dearest friend.

All the villagers were grieved when they heard that Yuchi and his family were removing to Tokyo, for this eccentric doctor and his kind wife had won all this hearts with their unselfish devotion to the care of others. In those days the means of travel were not so well developed as at present, and the villagers thought they would never again see Ohichi and her parents as they embarked on the steamer that was to take them to Osaka.

Sadamoto's wife, Fukuko, had come to guide the family to Tokyo. Fukuko was a young maiden of 17 summers at the time, and besides being virtuous and gentle, she was well versed in all the things that it was considered proper a woman should know. Ohichi was greatly influenced by the accomplished young wife of her eldest brother.

Sadamoto's wife, Fukuko, had been chosen by his father without his consent while he was still in America. She was the daughter of a retainer of a samurai who lived in Tokyo. When Sadamoto returned from America he found his prospective wife waiting for him, but being a dutiful son, he consented to marry her, saying he would be pleased to marry any girl chosen by his parents.

Sadamoto did not have enough money to hold a wedding party, but as he had some bottles of beer which he had brought home with him from America, he used these and some herring-roe for the wedding ceremony. Yuchi's party arrived in Tokyo in December, having taken two months to travel from Kagoshima to Tokyo. Ohichi was overjoyed to meet her brothers who were already in Tokyo, and her aunt Shinako, with whom she had parted a year ago.

Yuchi found a suitable house at 2-5 Enokisaka, in Akasaka. The house was a palatial residence, with a vegetable garden attached, and Yuchi used to love to potter about in the garden tending to the vegetables. Teiko, his wife, also spent much time clearing up the neglected garden and cultivating vegetables for use in her own kitchen. Ohichi and her sister, Oroku, often helped their mother in the garden.

One year after her arrival in Tokyo, Ohichi entered the Kojimachi Girl's School. The school was situated quite a distance from her house. Shinako's house was situated half-way between Ohichi's house and the school, and Shinako used to ask her maid to accompany Ohichi to the school. Ohichi did well in her studies, but at first she had much difficulty in making herself understood because of her provincial dialect.

Ohichi threw herself heart and soul into her studies. She also did her best to acquire all the accomplishments considered necessary for women. Her parents regarded her as the apple of their eyes, and they could not enjoy either spring or autumn if their beloved daughter was not with them.

Sadamoto was drawing a salary of ¥70 a month, and his brothers were serving in the Imperial Navy. Under the improved circumstances Yuchi and his family were able to lead a life of peace in a grand mansion. Yuchi and his wife could spend all their time in the education of their beloved daughter. They desired that she should be taught the art of flower arrangement, tea ceremony, and koto playing; and Sadamoto's wife, who was accomplished in all these arts, spared no pains in teaching young Ohichi.

Although Ohichi had studied the art of flower arrangement and tea ceremony during her childhood days at Kagoshima, she had not been as enthusiastic over these as she had been over her studies of reading and writing. Her attitude changed when she removed to Tokyo, and she threw herself heart and soul into the acquirement of these additional accomplishments. She used to drop in at her aunt's on her way to and from school, and listen attentively to Shinako's kind criticism and advice about her studies of flower arrangement and tea ceremony.

A diligent pupil Ohichi soon became accomplished in these arts. In those days it was the fashion for all young maidens to know how to play on the koto. Although a koto teacher had been employed to teach Ohichi she was not so earnest in the practise of this art as in flower arrangement and tea ceremony.

One day her aged mother said to her, "It will be a great joy to me when I can hear you playing on the koto with skill. I have become weak, and cannot go out for enjoyment like the others. There will be no greater joy for me than to listen to you play on the koto, and I am looking forward with pleasure to that day."

Ohichi had listened to these words in silence, and tears rolled down her cheeks as she placed both hands on the mat in front of her mother, looking up into her mother's face as though begging for forgiveness.

"Mother, please forgive me," she said in a tearful but quite determined voice. "From now on I shall devote my whole self to the study of the koto so that I may be able to play on it for your sake."

Ohichi had an aversion to the koto, but she could not bear to hurt her mother; so from that day forth she began to practise on it diligently.

Ohichi led an undisturbed life for six years, during which time she mastered all that there was in the art of flower arrangement, tea ceremony, koto-playing, painting, sewing and other arts which were considered the requisites of a samurai maiden.

Sadamoto's salary of ¥70 was not sufficient to support the whole family, and his wife Fukuko had to do side-jobs as a seamstress to balance the family budget.

The older members of the family did not want to trouble Ohichi with domestic affairs, but they took care not to spoil her. When Ohichi had any leisure time she always did her best to help the others in the discharge of their domestic duties. Ohichi graduated from her school when she was 17 years of age.

After her school-days were over she stayed at home and helped her mother and sister-in-law in doing the household work. She speedily became an accomplished seamstress and cook. Ohichi worked very hard even after she became Madam Shizuko Nogi, and helped her maidservant as much as possible. She was often seen doing her laundry at the well-side, her hair covered with a white Japanese hand-towel.

During her school-days in Tokyo she had developed a strong physique in addition to a well-balanced mind, but she was still an innocent and unsophisticated maiden, and was loved by all who knew her. When she was eighteen years old her father was pestered by many suitors. Some wanted to marry her because she was beautiful, and others because she was good-natured.

(To Be Continued)

Yoritomo

This painting by Yukihiko Yasuda is outstanding in its use of lines, both vertical and horizontal, which magnify the feeling of tenseness in the picture. The painter has attempted and succeeded remarkably in portraying the excitement of the incident connected with this picture, the rebellion against the Taira clan by the leader of the Minamoto family, Yoritomo, and at the same time, the composure and calmness of this warrior.

The painter, born in 1884, entered the classical Tosa school of painting at the age of 15, studying directly under Tomone Kobori. Since then he has devoted all his talents to the delineation of historic figures and scenes which he executes with inimitable skill.

NEO-CULTURE

JAPANESE NATION BEST QUALIFIED TO LEAD PEOPLE LIVING IN GREATER EAST ASIA TO HIGHER LEVEL OF CIVILIZATION

Pointing out the fact that Japanese culture is not as disparate as is American and British culture from that of the southern regions, Nyozekan Hasegawa, a noted commentator, stated in an article in the Tokyo Nichi Nichi that the Japanese should have no difficulty in leading the people of the south in building a new cultural sphere in East Asia. The article continues:

The European peoples have hitherto announced that they intended to establish a universal civilization that could cover the whole world, but in reality their purpose was in bringing out the prosperity of European and American people at the sacrifice of the Asiatic people. In this very fact has been found the strong point as well as the weak point of what the Europeans and Americans called "world civilization".

The European people had, since the medieval age, established a cultural sphere that covered the whole of Europe. The modern Western civilization was born of this cultural sphere which included the cultural characteristics of various people in Europe and became prevalent both in the Western and Eastern hemispheres. The materialistic and mechanical character of the European civilization enabled it to spread widely over the world. Had the western civilization lacked in the materialistic and mechanical feature, it would have never exerted so mighty an influence upon the Oriental people.

While the Western races had been strengthening their cultural unity, the people of East Asia adhered to their respective land; the Chinese sticking to China Proper, the Indians to India and the Japanese people to the Islands of Japan, without trying to conduct international intercourse, political, economical, and cultural. This situation, along with the united cultural activities of the Occidental races, enabled the Europeans easily to invade Asia.

With the War of Greater East Asia as the starting point, the races in East Asia are going to establish the united cultural sphere which the Europeans had been accomplishing since the medieval age. As the first step in the establishment of the cultural sphere in Asia, the influences of the Occidental people which have long been implanted in East Asia must be driven away, a mission entrusted upon Japan. The Japanese people who have assumed the responsibility of the military campaign should also fulfill their duty of establishing the Asiatic cultural sphere. The mission of Japan concerning the Asiatic cultural sphere is indeed great as the geographical circle has come to include numerous races which have their own particular features and histories.

Almost all countries in the South Seas have been included in the sphere of influence of the Western nations since several centuries ago and their respective characteristics of culture and civilization became obscure or extinct by the influence of the European civilization which finally overspread more or less, all the races of Asia. The principle of southern development by the Americans and Europeans was to suppress the restoration of the original culture of the native races in the South Seas.

The scientific element in the European civilization succeeded in influencing the southern races very rapidly and extensively, but it could influence only the upper and exterior aspects of the cultural lives of the Asiatics. It succeeded only in suppressing the renascence in racial culture and hindering its progress and development. This was the very weakness of the administrative policy of the Europeans.

The fundamental principle for the Japanese people to adhere should be to succeed to and further develop the American and European culture spread among the Asiatic races and simultaneously to help restore the cultural characteristics indigenous to them which have been suppressed under the influences of the Western civilization. In other words, Japan should elevate their racial culture to the extent that they can cooperate with this country in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Cultural Sphere.

By the succession of American and European civilization is meant the presentation of Japan's scientific civilization that can match the level reached by the Westerners, while the restoration of the racial culture means that the Japanese people should help the southern races in developing their original cultural capabilities, thereby to restore and enhance the Asiatic civilization.

The Japanese culture and civilization have their own merit and defect, the former being the highest type of culture represented in the simplest form. In spite of the fact that Japan has imported since the Meiji Restoration the features of Western material civilization so extensively and enhanced the national capability by means of material civilization as is seen by the results of the current war, the people of this country is continuing a simple and plain life at present. The simplicity of Japanese life culture is Japans' strong point and simultaneously its weak point.

One advantage of the Japanese in leading the southern races is that the foundation of the Japanese culture is of southern origin. The fact that the mode of living of this country is simple and plain clearly explains this. This character of simplicity, frankness and openheartedness of the Japanese will enable them to come in close contact with the races at the spot and consequently to understand their peculiar character, being, at the same time, well understood by them.

The Japanese race, on the other hand, is not lethargic as the people in the tropics, thanks to the climatic conditions which gave this nation the stern character of temperate zone races.

Furthermore, the Japanese people are far superior to other Asiatic races in the ability of taking in and digesting the merits of the Western civilization as is evidenced by their history for the last century.

In addition to this, we have the strong point in that Japan's ideal is to let all nations seek their proper places; quite different from the policy of the Americans and Europeans to make a profit at the sacrifice of the natives.

It is needless to say that Japan's cultural policy toward the southern races must be magnanimous enough to adopt the merits of all the peoples of the world, but its fundamental principle should be established on the basis of the peculiar characteristic both classic and modern, of Japanese culture.

By utilizing the basic capabilities of the Japanese people, and only by this means, will be created the Greater East Asia culture worthy of the name.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, 10 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 7:05, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).

Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.

National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.

Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Wednesday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk, "The Greater East Asia Geopolitics," by Dr. Saneshige Komaki.

7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Shohei Fujinuma; Patriotic Poem Recital by Sadao Maruyama.

8:00 News; Piano and Orchestra: "Piano Concerto No. 2" (Liszt) and Orchestra: "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1" (Liszt).

9:00 "The Extraordinary Central Council", Relayed from the Tokyo Kaikan Lecture Hall.

10:00 News; Juvenile Hour.

11:00 National School 3rd Class Hour: Drama "The Combined Strength," by the Amenomori National School pupils.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Osaka Broadcasting Chorus and Broadcasting Orchestra.

2:00 National School 7th & 8th Class Hour: Serial Lecture on the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere: "The War and Australia," by Yusuke Tsurumi.

4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education: "The significance of The First Stage Victory of The War of Greater East Asia, by Rear-Admiral Taneji Sosa, retired.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Music Suite "The Southern Class," by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under the direction of Teruaki Hiraoka.

7:00 Time; News.

8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Samurai Story Telling by Teizan Ichiryusai.

9.00 News; Drama.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

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YOUNG foreign girl seeks position. Has experience in stenography and accounting. Apply Box 5, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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Festivals Originated In Worship of Gods

(Continued From Page 6)

shells are blown, and at the same time rockets are fired. Up with the rockets go several sacred flags of the three shrines for which the Nomaoi Matsuri is celebrated. The horsemen, clad in armor and carrying flags on their backs, make a terrific start for the sacred flags fluttering down from the sky. Tremendous excitement arises and a lusty struggle ensues all over the plain. Those who succeed in getting hold of the sacred flags canter up a hill to receive their prizes. The contest is repeated over and over again till sunset.

On the third day of the festival, an unusual "performance" called "Noma Kake" is held at the shrines. In this event scores of young men in white robes try to seize, empty-handed, a horse let loose, and the horse thus caught is offered to the shrines.

In olden times the Noma Kake was celebrated differently. In those days several wild horses which had been captured on the day previous to the festival were driven into a bamboo palisade set up in the shrine grounds, and men in white robes competed against each other in catching the best of these horses. And finally they named exorbitant prices for the horses they caught, pretending to be desirous of selling the horses to the shrine officials, who, however, after offering them to the shrine, let them loose again. Nowadays the local farmers' horses do duty for wild ones and naturally they cannot be expected to produce a fiery impression. Still they are good enough to serve the purpose, and certainly they do not fail to present a spectacle peculiar to the Nomaoi Matsuri.

(The End)

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, wanted by German. Apply Box 293, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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FOREIGN style house, quiet surroundings, entirely furnished including silver and linen, also refrigerator, rent ¥190 monthly. Cook and amah on premises extra. Apply Kyotaro Kobayashi, 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku.

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DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop, Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-6437.

AUTHORITY WIDENED BY JAPAN BANK LAW

New Regulations Will Give Financial Leadership to Bank Of Japan

On the occasion of the forthcoming promulgation of the revised Bank of Japan Law which provides for the enforcement of the managed currency system, the central bank has recently decided to amend its by-laws so as to widen the authority of the governor and at the same time to employ the leadership principle in its management, says the Nichi Nichi.

Wide attention, reports the paper, is now being focussed on the problem of whether or not Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the bank, and some other members of the board of directors will resign in order to pave the way for the epoch-making reorganization. Financial leaders interpret the problem as being very important in view of the fact that the amended law aims at the management of the chartered bank not merely as a guardian of monetary institutions but as a high-powered body to put the State financial programs into operations.

Directors' Powers Narrowed

As a result of the employment of the Fuehrer principle in the management of the Bank of Japan, the powers of the board of directors as well as general shareholders will be narrowed to a significant extent. The revised by-laws of the bank will enable members of the board of directors concurrently to assume the posts of bureau chiefs.

Although the Finance Ministry is speeding up the preparations for enforcement of the revised Bank of Japan Law, the new structure program of the bank is being handicapped for various reasons including the disposal of existing shares of the bank. Competent observers expect that the renovated Bank of Japan will be formed within the first half of this year at the latest.

The Nichi Nichi also predicts that the bank is considering the expansion of the Foreign Exchange Bureau, because some of the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry over foreign exchange transactions will shortly be transferred to the bank. The Investigation Bureau also will be reorganized in view of the important role to be played by the bank as the central bank of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Employers Sent South

The Bank of Japan has recently dispatched two leading employers to the southern regions as advisers to the monetary institutions there in order to smooth the new financial structure movement in these areas. The paper expects that additional major employers will be sent to the occupied areas as much as possible. This step is considered by economic experts to be quite efficient to keep closer the relations between the Bank of Japan and central banks in the southwestern Pacific countries.

When the revised Bank of Japan Law is enforced and the new financial structure in East Asia is completed, monetary transactions among those countries which have been or will be placed under Japanese control will be settled through the chartered bank. Then the Bank of Japan will virtually take the leadership in world finance which had been controlled by the Bank of England before the outbreak of the European War.

KOBE TRADERS DRAFT PLAN TO PREVENT LOSS OF JOBS

Society Presents Memorandum Appealing for Favorable Attention

The Kobe Foreign Traders' Wednesday Society which has been closely watching the movement of the consolidation of foreign traders in accordance with the Government regulations requiring their adjustment, having recently completed drafting a plan of their own on the same question, recommended it to the Finance, Commerce and Industry Ministers, and the Planning Board Director and the Japan Foreign Trade Society President, inviting re-investigation of the official plan. In the memorandum submitted, the Wednesday Society invited favorable attention of the authorities on the peculiar role played by foreign traders. These traders being so well acquainted with conditions prevalent in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Society appealed to the authorities to rescue them from being forced to give up their valuable vocation, says the Kobe Shimbun.

The recommendation in question may be summarized as follows:

"Japanese exports to the countries of East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere annually amounted to ¥2,000,000,000 which is thrice as great as the aggregate imports into the sphere from Anglo-American blocs. Japanese traders, who handled business of so vast a volume, and are well versed in the conditions prevailing in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and must surely be of great value to the nation, should not be subjected to the fate of drastic reduction in numbers in common with other domestic traders.

Priority Asked for

"In view of the fact that the so-called foreign traders handled merchandise of extensive range the Government is cordially invited to consider adopting a protective policy for them, and dissuade manufacturers from taking export business, in which they are necessarily inexperienced, from these traders to the detriment of the nation. Special request is made to the Government to allow the continuation of foreign traders of long standing even though the volume of their annual business might not have been great. Those who mainly conducted trade with areas now under the occupation of the Imperial Forces should be given priority of opportunity to continue their trade. Special dispensation of the Government is desired to facilitate making settlements of export bills with bank settlements which had been prevented due to the outbreak of world-wide hostilities."

Japanese Army Scrip Hits New High on News Of Southern Victories

A new high was reached by the army scrip in Shanghai Monday afternoon, according to a Domei dispatch from Shanghai dated February 23. Recent war achievements of the Imperial Army in the southern regions, progress of the economic plans in Central China, corresponding increase in commodities sold in terms of the army scrip, intensified inflation in old fapi within the peace areas in China owing to Chungking's abolition of the restrictions on the movement of old fapi into the peace areas and like factors had boosted the army scrip quotation on the market above the official rate, until on Saturday it hit a ¥23 mark and on Monday it rose to ¥21 ¼, selling price, and ¥21 ½, buying price, against 100 yuan of Chungking currency.

P.I. HEMP MARKETS LOST BY GREAT WAR

Problem Facing Industry Will Be Solved by Cooperation With Japan

With the severance of American-Philippine relations due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the hemp industry constituting one of the important agrarian departments in the Philippine Islands will be affected to a considerable extent, says the Diamond.

In the past the annual output of the so-called Manila hemp amounted to between 1,300,000 and 1,400,000 bales (one bale corresponds to two piculs) of which the consumption in the islands was only 26,000 bales annually, the rest being exported.

Following is the list of leading importing countries and amount of hemp exported (Unit, 1,000 bales):

Year	Japan	United States	European countries
'32	298	209	290
'33	369	314	474
'34	469	361	514
'35	518	373	501
'36	480	309	495
'37	361	346	537
'38	295	234	509
'39	284	406	619

Markets Cut Off

As is shown in the above list, prior to the outbreak of the current European War, European countries were the leading market for the Manila hemp, the second important markets being found in the United States and Japan.

However, with the outbreak of the current European War which resulted in cutting off the Philippines from European countries together with the Philippine embargo on the export of hemp to Japan, the United States became the sole market for Manila hemp.

Thus, the Philippines have depended on the United States for its hemp market. But the Philippines are now under Japanese control, as a result of which the leading and sole market has been lost to the Philippine hemp industry.

With the loss of the market for hemp, the industry in the Philippines is confronted with the problem of finding a new field to utilize its hemp. But this problem will be solved by the cooperation of the Japanese Government with the civilian quarters in the Philippines.

BRITISH MARINE RATES RECEIVE SECOND BOOST

Insurance for Pacific Run Twice That for Atlantic Since Singapore Fall

British marine insurance rates underwent a thorough revision following the fall of Singapore, resulting in the increase of rates for the British-Pacific run to twice those for the Atlantic run, says a Domei dispatch coming from Lisbon.

This is the second increase of marine rates carried out by Britain within the last 10 days, the first one having been effected on February 14, 1942 over the expectation of the doom of Singapore. At that time all rates for shipping and cargoes departing from British shores bound for ports of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere rose. The British Wartime Insurance Bureau had to make another revision closely upon the first in view of the aggravated situation in Australia coming in the wake of the fall of Singapore.

According to the latest marine insurance rates shipping and cargoes departing from British shores for ports of Australia, the Netherlands East Indies and Burma were increased by 50 per cent, while rates for the British-Iceland run were lowered to 75 per cent of former rates. Comparison of average rates for the British-Pacific run and Atlantic run shows the former to be twice as high as the latter. This fact demonstrates the degree of adverse effect the new development of the War of Greater East Asia is producing upon Britain.

Major changes introduced by the recent rate-change in British marine insurance rates are as follows:

	New	Old
	—rate—	
From British shores to Australia	15%	10%
Burma and Dutch East Indies	15	10
Iceland	7.5	10
From Ceylon to Southern India	10	8
From Burma to Dutch East Indies	12.5	10
From Aden to Suez	8	4

SILK SPOTS QUIET ON LOADED MARKET

Fall of Singapore Made Occasion for Resumption of Silk Export Trade

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, February 24.—The spot position continued quiet last week. Business was moderate with daily volume at 100 bales or so of home use silk and smaller quantities of export silk. The price of the latter was easy, white 13/15's, Grade D, closing the week at ¥1,480 against ¥1,500 Monday in correspondence with the February position on the market and on concessions made by sellers for quickly disposing of surplus stocks.

Lessened profits in silk manufactures under the clothing unit system and the pending question of complete control were responsible for the general holding-off of domestic weavers, and consequently, for the quietness of spot business.

The futures market also was quiet as prospects of speedy resumption of the export business were still vague. Operators moved slowly and cautiously, confining themselves to hedging or carrying over.

The prices were soft in the circumstances. Following the February position, the March position climbed down from the 15 level on Monday and both could not quite regain it at the week-end, when they closed at ¥14.77 and ¥14.90 respectively.

Step Taken

In order to cope with this market tendency, the Silk Brokers' Association met Tuesday and decided not to book new selling orders at less than ¥14.75 for each delivery month on or after that day.

In view of the possible abundance of the goods to be offered for delivery this month, market people did not expect the price situation to grow suddenly firm. On February 20, the outstanding transactions in February deliveries were a little over 4,000 bales, and there were only six days before the closing session of the current month in which interval, according to opinion in some quarters, 1,000 bales may be readjusted and 1,000 actually delivered, leaving 2,000 as balance, a volume large enough to make the March market more or less loose.

The supply and demand situation is definitely on the side of the supply with arrivals increasing and reshipments to the interior decreasing. The Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Association's returns for the first 20 days of February give the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe as 13,175 bales as against 7,424 bales for the same period of January and the total reshipments to the interior as 7,931 bales as against 15,977½ bales for the same interval of January. This accounts for the bear sentiment on the market.

Export Resuming

The export business long suspended since last August is reported to be reopening beginning with French Indo-China under the stimulus of the reduction of Singapore. Official permission has been granted three exporters, Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Toyo Bussan Kaisha, for the exportation of a certain quantity of raw silk to the French colony to be shared in equal quantities by them. The goods shipped will probably be common grades of home use silk. The shortage of shipping bottoms for mercantile transportation may place a hindrance in the way of any rapid development in the business with French Indo-China for the time being but in time it is expected greatly to expand and demand there is considered likely to exceed the supply planned here for the present.

In order to speed up the rationalization of the reeling basins decided on last year to cope with the readjustments necessary in the raw silk industry, the National Silk Reelers' Federation is holding a general meeting on February 26 to consider further steps to be taken in that direction. Mergers or pooling of reeling mills and their equipment have been undertaken under a policy of readjusting about 50 per cent of the total number of reeling basins fitted The peculiar manner in which silk reeling mills are managed, however, is said to be making such mergers or pooling difficult, in view of which a compulsory measure, possibly by the Federation, is contemplated to accelerate the movement.

Trade Boost Planned

On February 26 the promoters of the proposed Japan Raw Silk Export Association will meet in Yokohama and decide on its program of work, including export controls, planning of measures for developing the export trade in raw silk, thrown silk, dupion silk, waste silk, floss silk, peigne and cocoons. The association is to be composed of Yokohama and Kobe men and to be organized under the Foreign Trade Association Law.

The clothing unit system has naturally decreased the demand for silk fabrics, so that stocks are accumulating in every weaving center, softening the tone of the market. In order to bolster sentiment, the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Association has written to its connections asking for their cooperation in the Exchange's and its brokers' efforts to stabilize the price of export silk, which is now below the standard price for home use silk contrary to the decision passed by a meeting of reelers on November 28, 1941.

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 24
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,931,404
Over Issues	231,408
Deposits	689,594
Loans	382,724

Bill Clearings

February 24
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	183,315	132,179
Balance	33,065	26,693

Fiber-Bearing Plant of Southern Regions To Do Away With Cotton Shortage Worry

As there are a lot of fiber-bearing plants in the southern regions, housewives of this country need not worry over the cotton shortage at all, according to an official of the Commerce and Industry Ministry who has just returned from several months' inspection tour of French Indo-China, reports Asahi Tuesday.

French Indo-China abounds in fiber-bearing plants, and, above all, "Kapok" fiber compares favorably with cotton in many respects, declares the official.

According to the official, "Kapok," the excellent fiber-bearing plant grows in abundance in all parts of the country and this plant gives forth white flowers resembling pear blossoms. With the fading of the blossoms "Kapok cotton" grows in a pod.

Microscopic observation reveals that the fiber is made up of tubes like macaroni in constitution. This renders the fiber lighter than cotton, and it preserves heat better.

For these characteristics the fiber was widely used in French Indo-China from ancient times for making beds, cushions and similar purposes, concluded the official, adding:

"Because of its lightness and the wax it contains in abundance the tissue is water-proof, and safety-belts are usually made of this fiber."

MACHINERY SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED

Regulations About Sending to Manchoukuo Outlined by Bureau

In view of the scheduled enforcement on April 1, 1942 of the Regulation controling shipments of machinery to Manchoukuo and China promulgated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry on September 15, 1941, detailed instructions for the application of the regulation were issued on February 21 in the name of the Director of the Machine Bureau to Prefectural Offices, the Maritime Affairs Board, offices connected with the Overseas Ministry, and the Japan Iron Workers Federation, reports the Yomiuri.

Notable points contained in the above-mentioned instructions are as follows:

(1) Volume of shipments will be decided between the Japan Iron Workers Federation, the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Maritime Affairs Board. Control of shipments will be conducted by dividing carriers into two classes of steamships and motor-schooners. Merchandise for shipments will be made up of the "designated articles" and the miscellaneous."

(2) Shippers are required to file applications with the Japan Iron Workers Federation by the 10th of the month before the preceding specifying volume of shipment.

(3) The Japan Iron Workers Federation shall classify applications submitted to it by exporters into the "designated," and the "miscellaneous" and by ports of shipment for submission to the Machine Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry by the 20th of the month before the preceding shipment. The Federation will also notify future shipments to authorities at destinations of shipments.

To Notify of Bottom Space

(4) The Maritime Affairs Board and the General Affairs Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry will notify the Machine Bureau of the monthly basic shipping bottom space allocated for machinery by the 25th of the month preceding. On the basis of the above information the Japan Iron Workers Federation shall fix amounts of shipment by ports of shipments, by ports of destination and by shippers.

(5) The transaction connected with control over shipments of machinery will be transferred from the Japan Iron Workers Federation to the projected Machine Control Association and the Machine Control Cooperate Institute upon their creation.

CHARCOAL SUPPLY FIXED BY ECONOMIC DIRECTORS

Goal for Fiscal Year 1942 Will Be Ample for All Householders

A total of 852,000,000 kan was fixed as the goal for charcoal production for the fiscal year 1942 at the meeting of directors of economic departments of prefectural offices at the residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister on Friday.

The importance attached to the problem was attested by the presence at the meeting of representatives of the Planning Board and Home, Navy, Railways and Communications Ministries. Following preambles by Hiroya Ino and Kazuo Miura, Minister and Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry respectively, Masataka Ide, Director of the Forestry Bureau gave a detailed explanation of the 1942 charcoal production plan drafted by the Ministry. After lively trading of opinions, the production goal for the new fiscal year was fixed at 852,000,000 kan (one kan equal to 8.27 pounds), an increase of 20,000,000 kan over the figure for 1941, which was proportionately allocated to prefectures.

The afternoon session was given for the discussion of the foodstuffs problem, and on the enforcement of the Foodstuffs Control Ordinance. The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m., to be reconvened on Saturday morning.

The new charcoal production goal as set for the new fiscal year will be amply sufficient to maintain the 1941 rate of distribution to households, and other consumers and will leave a surplus of 10 per cent of the total output for storage, says the report.

Plan Disclosed

The Japan Fluor-Spar Control Association has recently completed the long-pending plan for the creation of a Japan Fluor-Spar Control Company. The contents of the plan were disclosed Monday to interested quarters. The projected firm will be capitalized at ¥3,000,000 to be supplied by the producers and consumers of the mineral in Japan, Manchoukuo and China. The Japan Fluor-Spar Control Association held a general meeting of officers on Monday at its Osaka Office, and discussed the future of the Association following the establishment of the control company.

INDIA RESERVE BANK STOPS SILVER SALE

Sudden Suspension Causes Great Sensation Among Economic Circles in Bombay

The sudden suspension of the sale of silver bullion by the Reserve Bank of India which was announced last Saturday by the Government of India has caused a great sensation in economic circles in Bombay. The silver quotation on the spot market there sharply jumped from 66 rupees 14 annas for Friday to 76 rupees flat the following day, says a Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

Although no information, regarding whether or not the action by the bank will continue for some time to come, has yet been available, reports the cable, there is prevailing rumors in Stockholm to the effect that the silver holdings of the Government of India have already been exhausted.

To Improve Soon

Persons close to the Government in London reported, however, that the Reserve Bank of India stopped the sale of silver bullion not because of the noticeable decrease of the silver holdings of the Indian Government but because of the temporary awkward demand and supply of the bullion following the minting of new silver coins. Since a considerable amount of silver bullion is still possessed by the Indian Government, they claim, the distribution of the bullion will improve sooner or later.

Competent observers in Stockholm, points out the Domei dispatch, understand despite such explanation by the British sources, the sale suspension clearly shows the intensifying movement to hoard silver bullion among the general public in India who unfavorably receive the recent development of the War of Greater East Asia. The current awkward demand and supply situation in India is also understood to have been spurred by the Government's failure to take efficient steps to prevent such hoarding movement.

NEW SECURITIES ISSUED SHOW MARKED INCREASE

Government Bonds Will Be Redeemed to the Amount of ¥241,000,000

New securities to be issued during this week will amount to ¥164,761,000, showing an increase of ¥38,476,000 in comparison with the figure for last week, according to investigations conducted by the Industrial Bank of Japan.

Out of the total, ¥48,398,000 represents bank debentures; ¥89,775,000, corporate debentures; ¥19,950,000, Manchoukuo and China securities; and ¥6,639,000, stocks. Main issues for the current week include ¥19,950,000 of Manchuria Electric Industry Company's debentures, ¥48,000,000 of the Industrial Bank of Japan debentures, ¥20,000,000 of the Sumitomo Metal Industries' debentures, ¥9,900,000 of the Kawasaki Heavy Industries's debentures and ¥9,950,000 of the International Tele-Communications Company's debentures.

The investigations also disclose that Government bonds will be redeemed to the amount of ¥241,000,000 prefectural and municipal bonds, ¥1,105,000, corporate debentures, ¥118,725,000, and Manchoukuo and China securities, ¥1,100,000. Securities to be redeemed this week include ¥241,000,000 of rice notes and ¥6,500,000 of the Toho Electric Power Company's debentures.

SENTIMENT STRONG ON WAR-BOOST MART

Tokyo Exchange, New, Closes For Morning at ¥132.90, Opens P.M. at ¥133.20

In favorable reaction to the latest development of the world situation following the fall of Singapore and the Churchill Cabinet reshuffle, a strong buying sentiment continued to pervade peacetime wares, such as cotton spinnings and rayon industrials. Tokyo Exchange, new, was quoted at ¥131.50, a rise of ¥0.10 over the closing price Monday, at the beginning of the morning session Tuesday and the strong tone was witnessed all day.

The bourse issue closed at ¥132.90 in the morning session on the short-term market and opened at ¥133.20 in the afternoon. Among fiber industrials, Teikoku Rayon, for example, rose from ¥92.70 early Tuesday morning to ¥93.50 at 1:20 p.m. and finally to ¥94.20 at the close of the afternoon session. The tendency of shippings and shipbuildings was also remarkably bright on the short-term market.

In the heavy industrial section, Niigata Iron Works rose by ¥0.70 to ¥36.80 which was higher than the highest record for last month. The forthcoming collection of unpaid capital by the iron manufacturing firm is understood to have stimulated the buying sentiment in the share.

Quotations of major wares at 5:00 p.m. follow: Tokyo Exchange, ¥135.00; N.Y.K., ¥111.70; its new, ¥96.10; Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥156.10; and its new, ¥101.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.0	u .3	66.9	67.3
Do. new (25)	37.8	u .7	38.3	38.7
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.7	u1.8	157.0	158.9
Do, new (25)	99.4	u .8	100.4	101.2
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.4	u1.7	112.3	112.5
Do. new (37½)	94.8	u .8	....	96.1
O. S. K. (50)	100.8	u .9	....	102.0
Do. new (37½)	85.1	u .1	86.1	86.7
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.0	d .2	83.0	83.5
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	70.0	u .3	....	71.4

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	....	106.35	....
Second 5%	....	106.30	....
First 4%	....	102.80	....

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	133.2	133.3	132.7	135.0
N. Y. K., old	110.8	110.8	110.6	111.7
N. Y. K., new	95.1	95.2	94.7	96.1
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.0	155.5	155.0	156.9
Do. new	99.5	99.8	99.2	99.1
Teikoku Rayon, n.	93.5	93.5	93.1	94.2
Osaka Stock new	72.8	72.8	72.5	74.1
S. M. Railway	70.5	....	....	70.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.7	102.8	102.7	102.8
Hitachi Works	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6
Japan Steel Tube	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.4
Japan Oil	80.9	80.9	80.9	80.7
Japan Mining	62.1	62.1	62.1	62.2
Manchurian Ind.	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.9

FARM IMPLEMENT COMPANY AIDS FOODSTUFF PROGRAM

Farmers to Be Adequately Supplied With Needed Machinery

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, aware of the importance of seeing farmers of the Co-Prosperity Sphere well supplied with agricultural implements in order to aid them in the East Asia Foodstuff Production Expansion Program, has decided to augment the organization of the Japan Agricultural Implements Distribution Company. According to the new plan of the Ministry the Company will be empowered to control the sale of farm implements in Japan as well as their shipments to the Co-Prosperity Sphere, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

In cooperation with the Commerce and Industry Ministry the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has been endeavoring to effect rationalization of the farm as well as aquatic implements industry and standardization of products and their sale through the issuance, in November 1940, of the Instruction Controlling Distribution of Small Farm Implements, and the Regional Agriculture Implements Distribution Regulation.

The Ministry thoroughly re-dressed the foregoing regulations to be enforced on and after March, 1942, by which the Farm Implements Distribution Company will be bolstered to conduct better control of supply of farm implements at home as well as for the Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole, says the paper.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	135.0	+3.60
N.Y.K., new, short-term	96.1	+2.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	91.9	−6.40
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.21	Same
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	—	—

ENORMOUS DEPOSITS IN JAPAN'S CONTROL

Government Domestic Mining Industry Policy Remains Unchanged

Although enormous deposits of tin, copper, manganese, bauxite and chrome in the southwestern Pacific areas have virtually been placed under Japanese control as a result of the successful military operations, the Government policy for the encouragement of the mining industry at home will remain unchanged, says the Nikkan Kogyo. The Mine Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry reportedly wishes that mining industrialists may continue their efforts to boost the production of various minerals.

Commerce and Industry Ministry officials say that national defense minerals will be abundantly supplied from the occupied areas, but this fact will not affect domestic mining firms, because the prices of all domestic products and imports from the South will be pooled by the Vital Commodities Management Corporation. The corporation will be authorized, on a monopoly basis, to purchase, distribute and store not only minerals but other vital commodities.

Domestic Products Not Changed

The officials also declare that the expansion of ship bottoms are prerequisite to the smooth transportation of mining products from the southern regions and for this reason the importance of domestic products will not decrease even to a slight extent. They furthermore mention the following two factors for the future importance of Japanese mining industry:

1. Mining equipments and exports must be mobilized for the development of underground resources. Since there are many mines which were destroyed by enemy troops, complete repair of those mines will take a considerable time.

2. Demand from the munitions industry at home will continue to increase with the development of the war theater in the southwestern Pacific areas.

Meanwhile the Japan Mining Association is now considering the creation of an organization for the training of lower-class mining experts and the problem will be taken up for discussion at a meeting of directors to be held in a few days, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

Harbor Order Due

The Revised Harbor Transportation Control Ordinance which empowers the Communications Minister to order the amalgamation of harbor transportation firms will be put into effect Wednesday.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1942

Roosevelt's Pathetic Speech

President Roosevelt on February 23 finally delivered his much heralded fireside chat, the third of the series since the outbreak of the present war. Whetted by advance publicity, an expectant world listened eagerly to what the American leader had to say, but the message itself was a disappointment although its significance was welcome to the Axis. The President's radio voice was as charming as ever, but the contents of the speech were more pitiful than ever. The thinking portion of the American public which can keep itself free from the magnetism of the President's oratorical style must be bitterly disappointed in the abject confessions which the speech tacitly made.

The President had surprisingly few new facts to present. That was to be expected, for after all, in view of the steady succession of Japanese victories, what is there for Mr. Roosevelt to say? His chief object was to conceal the facts as much as possible, rather than to present any facts. Hence, in this particular speech, he repeatedly declared: "Let the Axis say what they like". In other words, he tried to appeal to the American people to close their ears to the news which keeps pouring in on them from all sides. But certainly the American people cannot be so foolish as to close their ears without reason merely at the beck of one man, even though he is a virtual dictator. Furthermore, it is impossible to hide all the facts, for facts have a way of speaking for themselves far more loudly than even Mr. Roosevelt's eloquent tongue.

The sad fact that Mr. Roosevelt had no story to tell about American victories in the Pacific was revealed when once again he brought up the old story of the Hawaiian debacle. Again he tried apologetically to explain that only three American battleships were sunk and that the loss to American sea power was negligible. If this is so, why is it that Mr. Roosevelt has nothing concrete to say about American naval victories, and where is this American fleet which suffered so little damage? Of course the fact is that the bulk of the fleet lies at the bottom of Pearl Harbor. The Japanese people and the world know the actual extent of the Hawaiian debacle through the photographs and news-reels taken by photographers of the Japanese Naval Air Force units which actually carried out the bombing of the American naval base. Mr. Roosevelt may tell his people to close their ears, but when the American people finally get a chance to see these pictures, they will understand why they have been ordered to stay as far away as possible from the truth.

Mr. Roosevelt spent a good portion of his time appealing to the American people to keep up their fight. That such an exhortation is necessary must indicate that there are substantial portions of the American public which are not too enthusiastic about this war. Such a situation is not surprising, for after all there was no real reason why the peace-loving American people should have taken up arms in gratuitous interference with affairs in remote parts of the world. These people must realize that the war might have been avoided if it had not been for the misguided personal ambitions of their President who was blinded to the realities of the world by his dream of universal hegemony. Two and a half months of the war, marked by the steady rout of the Allies from their bases by the invincible Japanese Army and Navy, must convince these people more than ever of the tragedy of Mr. Roosevelt's blunder. Hence the necessity for these apologies and exhortations and the marked absence of specific facts.

The President also spent a considerable portion of his time arguing with those among his people who favor the concentrating of all the American forces in the defense of the Western Hemisphere. Despite the defeats in the Pacific and the attacks in the Atlantic, the President still favors dispersing his forces thinly all over the world. The President's strategic theories may or may not be sound, but that is not of primary importance. The significant thing is that at this stage of the war, the President still finds it necessary to debate a question of high strategic policy over the radio with a substantial portion of his public. What confidence can the American public really have in such leadership?

In the meantime, while the President is telling his people to close their ears to the truth, while he is exhorting them to keep up the unpopular fight which holds no promise of victory, while he debates high policy with his dissenting subjects, the best he can offer is an unprovable promise that some day in the end he will bring them victory.

While the Japanese people are jubilant over a steady stream of news of victories on all fronts, and while they are celebrating a number of new holidays to commemorate these victories, the Americans have had to cancel even some of their old holidays, as witness the case of Navy Day this year. Far from giving them a holiday, Mr. Roosevelt has been forcing the innocent American people to make unprecedented sacrifices for the sake of his mistaken ambitions and those of his immediate following. In addition, he is victimizing the millions of Chinese, Indians, Filipinos, and Australians, whose bloody sacrifices he applauds for his own benefit.

Mr. Roosevelt will undoubtedly be forced to speak many more times, but with the most important of the Allied bases in the Pacific already gone, he will never be able to broadcast the news of a really significant American victory. With their bases steadily being taken away from them, how can the Allies expect to turn the tide of combat? Mr. Roosevelt must well know this situation to be true, but having blundered into the war, he does not dare admit the truth now. Hence, to save his own face, he appeals and exhorts his people to make unprecedented sacrifices and yet more sacrifices. And in return he has nothing substantial to say.

ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL TEAMWORK FAILS TO MAKE ANY ACHIEVEMENT

U.S. President Makes Greatest Blunder in Lifetime In His Diplomatic Negotiations With Japan

By YOSHITARO KUSUYAMA

Part I

From Contemporary Japan, February issue, 1942

The much-heralded Roosevelt-Churchill-sponsored Washington Conference adopted an anti-Axis declaration on January 2, 1942, with 26 countries adhering to it, purporting to impress the outside world that the meeting had achieved something very important as the result of its deliberations.

By the declaration the signatories pledged to pool all their military and economic resources in their struggle with the Axis Powers and not to make a separate peace with them without the consent of other signatories.

The 26 signatories of the declaration are:

Anglo-American bloc: The United States of America, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Chungking regime and the Soviet Union.

European Governments in exile: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Jugoslavia.

Latin American countries: Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

'Ghost Meeting'

The list itself of 26 signatories might appear impressive to the casual observer, but a closer study shows that all of them are in reality puppet followers of Britain and America with the exception of the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime. Another salient feature of the Washington Conference was that it was attended by all the European Governments in exile, including those of Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands—the reason why critical journalists dubbed the Washington Conference a "ghost meeting," which is the worst and most inefficient of all international conferences.

The inclusion of small Latin American countries apparently was designed to add to the importance of the conference. But by so doing, President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winson Churchill forfeited their traditional Anglo-Saxon credit for cautious dignity. For they invited criticisms upon themselves for conducting childish diplomacy in making an ostentacious diplomatic display of their proteges and those of the exiled governments as well.

At best, the Washington Conference was a degeneration of the League of Nations, with Anglo-American influences made still more predominant, and substances of the conclave made empty and weak due to the half-way measures the sponsors hastily adopted in arranging it. The scramble made for increasing the number of the declaration's signatories may be interpreted as a diplomatic manifestation of the national characteristics of the American people who believe in quantity rather than in quality.

'Washington Jazz Band'

It is true that some people are inclined to suspect that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill concluded a secret agreement behind the scenes at Washington. When it is remembered, however, that the conference was sponsored by these two statesmen, who are noted for their high-sounding talks, nay loquacity, rather than reticence and prudence, it is safe to imagine that their significant silence on the so-called secret agreement betrays the emptiness of the agreement itself, if one was ever concluded between them. "The Washington jazz band," therefore, may be the fitting description of the conference.

The question naturally arises: What did Roosevelt and Churchill discuss at Washington for so long, then? The reply is to be found in what transpired later. The American and British statesmen made utmost efforts to prevent the leakage of the Washington talks, but later developments revealed the secrets.

There is no denying the fact that they discussed the wartime Anglo-American policies and covered a wide range of topics, including the questions relating to the Soviet Union and Turkey facing the Dardanelles, the West African issue, the Vichy Government, the Anglo-American policy toward the Iberian Peninsula centering on the neutrality of Spain and Portugal, and the question of Anglo-American commercial lanes in the Atlantic. Those questions, however, they had already discussed in their Atlantic meeting in August, last year, when they must have reached some understanding thereanent. They apparently took occasion at the Washington Conference to review and rehash them.

Main Topic of Discussion

What was the main topic of discussion between them, then? Just remember that Churchill secretly left London for Washington before Christmas, following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, which led to a series of Anglo-American setbacks on the Pacific. There is not the slightest doubt that the ensuing Washington talks between Churchill and Roosevelt centered on Anglo-American world policies vis-a-vis Japan.

Anglo-American statesmen probably did not expect Japan to declare war upon their countries, though a review of the diplomatic negotiations between Japan and the United States which preceded the outbreak of hostilities clearly showed the stern fact that Japan had no alternative but to declare war upon the United States and the British Empire in the face of growing Anglo-American pressure and intimidation, unless Japan was willing to accept cowardly the status of an Anglo-American vassal State.

It is not too much to presume that the Washington Conference was hurriedly called by the Anglo-American statesmen, who were utterly taken aback by Japan's unexpected declaration of war, which was followed by a number of quick reverses on the part of the United States and the British Empire.

Astounded by Action

Undoubtedly both the United States and the British Empire were astounded by Japan's action, but it is most probable that Roosevelt was more surprised than Churchill, who seemed to have sensed the danger of restraining Japan beyond a certain limit. There are strong indications that the British Prime Minister in the capacity of a third party to the Japan-American negotiations desired the American Chief Executive to exercise caution in dealing with the Island Empire. He apparently took warning of his predecessor, Neville Chamberlain, who had the bitter experience of inviting the second European war, by encircling Germany in conjunction with France, Poland, Greece and Rumania in efforts to bring Germany to its knees.

The British Prime Minister must have been aware of the disadvantages resulting from too intense tightening of the ABCD encirclement of Japan, as it would compel the latter to wage war with America and Britain, especially since he knew that his country already was at the crossroads of its destiny as a sequel to the second European war, which broke out due to his predecessor's high-handed policy toward Germany.

Outsider to Parley

One cannot jump to the conclusion that Churchill advocated war against Japan because he must have realized the fact that the British Empire, possessing as it did, most of its colonies in East Asia, would suffer more seriously from a Pacific war than the United States, which had less territorial possessions in this part of the world. It is not Churchill but Roosevelt, that dealt with Japan in the fateful negotiations which preceded the outbreak of the Pacific war. In short, the British Prime Minister remained an outsider, at least, to the Japan-American parley.

In explaining Britain's position in the Japan-American negotiations before Parliament, Major Anthony Eden, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated the British Government had given President Roosevelt a carte blanche. This may be true. If British foreign policy committed a blunder in connection with the outbreak of the Pacific war, it lay in leaving too much at Roosevelt's discretion.

British diplomacy had hitherto been skilled in exercising a restraining hand from behind the scenes, but it appears that British diplomats did not exert themselves much in this direction during the negotiations between Japan and the United States. It is possible that the British Government was misled by information from Sir Robert Craigie, Ambassador to Tokyo, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador to Chungking, and other diplomatic or military agents, but that is of secondary importance.

Roosevelt Failure

Be that as it may, it may be imagined that Churchill in his talks with Roosevelt at Washington filed a vigorous representation with the American Government against the American President's failure in his diplomatic negotiations with Japan, which was responsible for the start of the Pacific war, which threatens not only to destroy the large British colonial possessions in East Asia, but to disintegrate the British Empire itself.

Britain had been planning to persuade America to assume responsibility for defense of the British territorial possessions in East Asia but America has now realized that America is not sufficiently prepared to assume such a responsibility successfully. This is a ticklish point, on which the Anglo-American statesmen find difficulty to reach a satisfactory understanding.

President Roosevelt has committed the greatest blunder in his lifetime in the negotiations with Japan. No fair-minded critics would dispute the fact that he is one of the most outstanding of all American Presidents, but it is no exaggeration to say that his present blunder has more than effaced his credit for political acumen as well as his political achievements in the past. Roosevelt ought not to have invited war with Japan, even if there had been possibilities of winning an easy victory over the Island Empire. American policies are now aimed at the overthrow of Nazism, as enunciated by Roosevelt from time to time.

There is no chance of America winning a victory over Germany, unless America throws its whole weight into the struggle. Nor is there any chance of American aid reaching the British Isles safely to the extent of 90 per cent, as often claimed by Roosevelt, if the American fleet is kept immobilized on the Pacific. It is well-nigh impossible, therefore, for America to exterminate Nazism, Roosevelt's cherished aim, unless a political accord is reached between the United States and Japan.

Considered in this light, war with Japan should have been the last thing in the world to be resorted to by

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Ancestor-Worship

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

So constant and intimate a part does ancestor-worship play in the everyday scheme of Japanese life, material and moral, that the most of us seem hardly to realize it. I have noticed that while every foreign student of Japan never fails to be struck with this predominant trait in the Japanese character, many Japanese scholars of older days had altogether omitted it from the list of Japanese characteristics. Our modern scholars versed in European literatures like the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe and Dr. Yaichi Haga, made a feature of ancestor-worship in their treatment of Japanese national character of course, partly for the reason, I suspect, of the European interest in the subject.

Ancestor-worship is a matter so taken for granted in this country that anyone hearing the phrase is likely to be struck with a sense of strangeness: it sounds something like the "love of sweetheart" or "respectableness of God." The very term "Sosen," or "Senzi" is enough to inspire a sense of veneration in the Japanese; it makes him feel like bowing deeply in unquestioned obeisance. One of the surprises we receive in our intercourse with foreigners is the lack of the sense of ancestor-worship in the average European, or rather its paucity. We often see on the mantelpiece of a Western sitting room some photographs of departed friends or relatives, or portrait paintings of their ancestors hung on the walls, and they are regarded in an affectionate or reverential manner, but that is about all the external signs of tenderness or veneration which the living Europeans seem to entertain for the memory of their forbears.

There is no sanctuary in the house wherein the souls of the dead are cherished and venerated, to say the least, worshipped. We are astonished that they are surprised at the constant tribute of affectionate and grateful reverence that we of Nippon pay to the dead; at the way in which we try always not only to keep fresh the memory of the dead but to keep their souls in a state of being entertained or pleased with themselves.

Dead Treated as Alive

In many a pious Japanese household all its members will bow in worship before their family shrine every morning and night. It is a very pretty, moving sight to see children, before they go to bed every night, bend their little heads before the family shrine, saying, "Goodnight, ancestors," as if they were alive behind the altar. Most of the festivals, official and popular, which the hearts of children delight in, are those got up to please or dedicated to the gods and ancestors. Take the national holidays, for instance. Except perhaps the Emperor's Birthday and the Army and Navy Days, all are those consecrated to the Imperial ancestors. The famous military and naval victories are celebrated chiefly to signal our gratitude toward the souls of the dead heroes.

The greatest popular holiday season after the New Year, namely, the Ura-bon in July, is the time given over to the souls of the dead. Held during this season in every family, i.e., from July 13 to 16, are various picturesque rites for the reception and entertainment of ghostly visitors believed to return to their earthly homes. The whole land, city and country, from the rich man's mansion to the humblest cottage in the remotest valley, will prepare special holiday fare in honor of the "homecoming" of the dead ancestors. Especially welcome are those newly dead during the past year: it is their "Hatsu-bon," or their first visit to the land of the living.

Hearn and Ibsen

It seems a little inconsistent, though we often choose to be illogical where matters spiritual are concerned, that while we greet our dead ancestors as visitors to the earth once a year in the Ura-bon season, we nevertheless consider their spirits as always with us, lodged in the family shrine. Every morning a little bowful of rice and a little cupful of tea are placed in front of the altar before the family sit down to their first meal. If anything specially good is obtained—be it a present from a friend or a purchase by a member of the family—the first offering of it is placed at the altar before the family enjoy it.

In the same way is treated every kind of good news to the family; a boy receiving his diploma of graduation, or the master of the family his writ of promotion in position or salary invariably "reporting" it to the ancestors by placing the precious document before the shrine. This is suggestive of the well-known practise of all newly-appointed high officials "reporting" their honor to the Grand Shrine of Ise and praying for success in their new posts.

Steeped in the atmosphere of ancestor-worship from infancy up, the Japanese cannot for a moment doubt but that their sublunary existence is closely linked with the life of the dead, constantly receiving their protection and their blessings, and being able in their turn to give solace or gladness to the dead. If misfortune befalls one, it may be taken as punishment for some offense committed and one must strive to better oneself in the future, but good news is attributed to the benefits from dead ancestors. It is significant that His Majesty the Emperor when he is pleased to grant an Imperial Rescript on important occasions will invariably commence by referring to the ineffable virtues of the Imperial ancestors.

The so-called grand paradox—on which Lafcadio Hearn mused under the cherry blossoms of fairy Nippon and Henrik Ibsen in his snow-clad home of Norway—that the dead are living and the living are dead, is for the Japanese no paradox at all. It is the most commonplace living fact of their everyday life.

(To Be Continued)

John Bull Runs True to Form

JAPANESE FESTIVALS ORIGINATED IN WORSHIP OF ANCESTRAL GODS

Gigantic Kite-Flying Features Boys' Fete in Saitama; Nomaoi Matsuri Encourages Horse Breeding

By JINNOSUKE TAKAKU
Managing Director
Toa Ryoko-Sha

Part II

Tourist & Travel News

Next I shall speak about the Boys' Festival. I'm not intending to tell you about the usual way of celebrating the Boys' Festival, as you know it very well. I should like to explain the unique way that the boys of Hoshubana in Saitama Prefecture enjoy their Boys' Festival.

The boys in this particular village hold their Boys' Festival twice a year, that is, on May 5 and June 5. On May 5 they celebrate it in the traditional way by displaying toys indoors and by hoisting large paper carp in the garden. Looking up at these carp, they aspire to be as healthy and vigorous as these noble fish. On June 5 they once again look upward, this time gazing at a gigantic kite which soars in the broad expanse of the azure skies. It is indeed only in this village in all Japan that kite-flying is so closely associated with the Boys' Festival.

Historically speaking, the kite-flying of this village as part of the Boys' Festival and not as a form of outdoor sport, had its origin in the early part of the Meiji era.

In those days kites, much smaller than those of today, were flown on May 5 of the lunar calendar.

Custom of Flying Kites

As years went by, the custom of flying kites on May 5 was carried out with greater zeal, and the villagers wished to make the event more attractive. A device, therefore, was made so that when the strings of the kites crossed each other in the air a blade attached to the one would cut the strings of the other. In this way the original meaning of kite-flying as a symbol of the Boys' Festival was almost forgotten by the villagers. This must have been a source of regret to the thinking people of the village, and so one day they met and decided to abolish this new, but to their minds, degenerated way of kite-flying, and at the same time they decided to reduce the number of kites to be flown on May 5 to two large ones, one for the upper section of the village and the other for the lower section.

The kites such as you can see at Hoshubana on the festival day are indeed enormous ones. Each of the kites is 48 feet by 40 feet and weighs 1,650 pounds. Its frame which is composed of bamboo poles requires the pasting of more than 500 pieces of Japanese paper of good quality. On the kite are written some Japanese characters symbolic of good omen, and it is said that more than two liters of Indian ink are needed for writing these characters. Moreover, to the kite are attached 250 hempen cords which are focused to a point and then twisted into a rope 30,000 feet long. And it costs nearly ¥300 to make such a kite.

Fathers Assist Sons

So large and heavy is the kite that the fathers assist their sons in the making and flying. On the festival day the whole village gets up in the small hours of the morning and set about building the kite, for there is no house in the village big enough to keep it in good condition in case it rains. The first step in building the kite is to erect a tall scaffolding in the open. And then on it is hung the frame of the kite, and the people start pasting the paper, trying the cord and writing the symbolic characters. To accomplish these tasks, the villagers climb up the sides of the kite by means of a ladder, and all arrangements are finished before the sun begins to show its first light upon the thatched village houses.

Hour by hour the festival atmosphere deepens. The main streets are soon lined with stalls selling toys, goldfish, tortoises, crabs and potted plants. This is a scene similar to the "yomise" on the Ginza, but one which is not to be seen in any other part of the country on Boys' Festival Day.

With the largest fireworks shot up on the day, the kite is taken down from the scaffolding by nearly a hundred young men clad in white—white "hachimaki" (headband), white trousers, and white "tabi" (socks) The scene is exciting, yet more exciting are the efforts of the young men to lift their kite by means of long bamboo poles from a street up to the top of the bank of the Edo River, which flows through the village and from where the kite is flown. In just the same way as the floats are pulled at the Chichibu Shrine Festival, the young men here in Hoshubana also shout in unison, "Wassho Wassho!" The signalman jingles his bell feverishly, and policemen clear the way through the dense crowd for the kite to pass.

Arrival of Wind Awaited

As soon as the kite is brought up to the top of the bank, the young men start for a point on the river bank about 1,000 yards away, shouldering their kite and shouting, "Wassho! Wassho!" On reaching the flying field, any broken part of the kite is mended and the entangled cords are put in order. The only thing now left to do is to wait the arrival of a strong wind from the right direction.

Even when a favorable wind comes, it is not an easy task to hoist the enormous kite successfully up into the air. Therefore, some clever technique is adopted. This is how it is done. A long rope attached to the kite is extended along the bank and at proper intervals groups of men are stationed. When the wind comes the signalman rings his bell, and at this moment the first group lets go the rope, leaving it in the hands of the second group. When the kite attains a fairly high altitude, the second group lets go the rope and the third group takes its place.

And thus the kite climbs higher and higher, until it seems to be King of the Sky, looking down upon hundreds of his young subjects, who, like their parents are now frantically shouting "Banzai!"

The third festival which I should like to describe is the Nomaoi Matsuri. This festival is held on July 11, 12 and 13 on the wide plain of Hibarigahara in north Japan, and is unique among Japanese festivals.

Martial Spirit Encouraged

It seems that the Nomaoi Matsuri was originally intended for the encouragement of the martial spirit. In olden times when this festival was carried out with greater enthusiasm than today, wild horses were let loose on the extensive plain of Hibarigahara and it was the duty of the feudal warriors to catch them in order to use them as their chargers. The Nomaoi Matsuri thus had the merit of killing two birds with one stone. In the year 1872, however, the plain ceased to be a pasture.

At present this festival is held for the purpose of encouraging horse-breeding.

Early on the morning of July 11, the first day of the festival, hundreds of villagers assemble at the three shrines of the province, and then start in procession, mounted and clad like the samurai of old Japan, toward the plain of Hibarigahara about three miles away. You will no doubt be interested in seeing this procession, for it differs from that of the Chichibu Shrine and from any other annual event in Japan. At the Nomaoi Matsuri, as the procession winds its way along the highway, you can have a good opportunity of seeing a full display of ancient costumes, weapons, banners and flags of all shapes and colors, war-drums, trumpet-shells, and many other things of old Japan. The central feature of the procession, however, is the sacred palanquin.

As soon as the procession reaches Hibarigahara, the sacred palanquins are temporarily installed in the place prepared for the religious service. It is now between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. Then the Shinto priests perform purification rites and judges dressed like ancient military experts take their seats. On the stroke of three, the race commences, and the pick of the men from the villages contend against each other, all clad in ancient samurai costumes.

Young People Dance

When evening falls, a lively scene is presented in the open—a scene in which the local young people, amidst a crowd of lookers-on, dance to the tune of a folk song of the province. Part of this song goes something like this:

It is man who has strength to husk wheat!
Give us such a son-in-law as can husk wheat.
We've slept and slept: we are still sleepy, though!
Half asleep the dewy grass we mow.
Wheat is husked, it is time to go to bed;
Our parents urge us to go to bed.

Just after noon on the second day of the festival there begins the performance of Nomaoi, which literally means "the chasing of wild horses." As the signal for starting, trumpe[ts]

(Continued on Page 4)

AMERICANS' DAILY LIFE THROWN INTO TURMOIL

Faces Radical Change Owing to Rising Cost of Living

The fall of Singapore was a serious blow for Great Britain and the United States in view of the fact that it swept away British and American influence in East Asia. Far-reaching will be the economic effects of the fall of Singapore on these two countries. Soon there will no longer be supplies in Britain and America of rubber, tin, and other strategic South Seas products which are vital to British and American war efforts. Their war economy is also materially weakened by the loss of trade with East Asia.

Especially in the United States, many people depended for their livelihood on incomes from trade and investments in East Asia. To those people, the capitulation of Singapore which virtually ended Anglo-Saxon imperialism in East Asia presented the most perplexing problems. In the economic field it has given rise to an abnormal tendency in the economic life of the American people.

Faces Radical Change

The whole mode of American life faces a radical change. Retail prices and the cost of living as well as wholesale prices have noticeably risen. It is not too much to assert that the average cost of living for an American family is already 30 to 40 per cent higher than a year ago. The rise in the demand for raw materials in the war industry has caused a strong setback in the manufacture of goods for daily use. Already a civilian consumer cannot get what he wants. Although he can do without many of the things which are not available, this new state of affairs considerably affects his way of living.

The rise in prices of farm products, such as vegetables, meat and dairy products, chiefly effects the laboring classes and the lower ranks. The middle and upper classes miss utility and luxury articles. There is a notable shortage of motor vehicles, refrigerators, washing machines, electric irons, flash-lights, metallic musical instruments, such as trumpets, saxophones, and other metal articles.

Razor blades are getting more and more scarce because steel of high quality is needed for other purposes. The large cosmetic industry of the United States is already now dependent on substitutes.

Standard of Living Lower

The total industrial production of the United States has been divided into three categories: wartime goods, essential goods for civilian consumption, and unessential goods. It is quite evident that due to the existing shortage of materials whatever there is is used chiefly in the armament industry. But due to the fact that the American way of life was chiefly dependent on the unessential commodities, a shortage of these goods brings the American standard of living much lower than previously known.

There is no doubt but that the already heavy taxes will be raised further and the percentage of unemployed will rise rather than fall. The reason for this may be found in the fact that only a part of the laborers can find employment in the armament industry, and that a large portion of non-wartime industries ceases operations mainly because of material shortage and mechanical allocation. All these developments will lead to serious repercussions in the American market and among labor unions. This uneasy state of affairs disturbs the whole American way of living and causes the average American to ask himself: "Why are we in the war?" and "Why do we have to suffer economically?"